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As We See Ourselves

WHEN in the course of political or other events the pots and kettles begin mutual charges of blackness, a story of Owen R. Lovejoy's is in order. There was once, so Mr. Lovejoy avers, a back country district which never had been blessed with mirrors. So the peddler at the county fair called them pictures and let prospective purchasers peek at themselves in the looking-glasses he sold. An old fellow stepped up. "By gosh, that's granpa," he ejaculated and went off with the treasure tucked under his arm. Once home, he hid it in the barn and every now and then he would sneak out to have a look at granpa. One day his wife, disturbed at his secret comings and goings, tiptoed out when he was digging potatoes and discovered the mirror. She took one look, then exclaimed aloud in triumph. "So that's the old hussy he's been chasin', is it?"

Central America's Child Congress

THE first Child Congress ever held in Central America recently met in San Jose, Costa Rica, with sessions extending through an entire week. Teachers, physicians, deputies, lawyers, university and preparatory students and common parents flocked to its sessions in hundreds. Men made up at least 50 per cent of the audiences. The newspapers gave front-page space. Children, if not heard, were much heard of and public interest was definitely aroused. The Congress met under the auspices of the Patronato Nacional de la Infancia (National Child Welfare Board), itself a unique experiment in social politics. Created by law of the National Congress and granted a modest annual appropriation, it is composed of five members, all men, who serve for life without salary. Their functions include the right to investigate, criticize and make responsible recommendations to the national government on all activities relating to children—health, social and educational.

The papers read at the Congress fell under three heads—social, socio-medical and educational. In the first child labor, juvenile delinquency and juvenile courts, the legal status of illegitimate children, mothers' insurance, reformatories, alcoholism were discussed. The socio-medical division included papers on infant mortality, tuberculosis, hookworm, syphilis, mental diseases, prenatal care, maternity and child clinics. In the educational section in addition to acute and thorough criticism of Costa Rica's educational system, which by the way is the best in Central America and has reduced illiteracy to 23 per cent (in Guatemala it runs 80 per cent) of the population, there were discussed the moving picture, intelligence-testing, physical education, sex education, coeducation and vocational training. Of the total of sixty-two papers only six were given by women, but they easily provoked the liveliest discussion; it was women who propounded the most supposedly "radical" proposals—coeducation, birth control, the legal rights of natural children. Important contributions were made by two invited guests from the teaching force of the neighboring republic of Panama, Dr. Clara Gonzalez and Señora Corina de Cornick. The legendary conservatism of the Latin-American woman is beginning noticeably to crack. The exhibit room featured principally food and drug supplies for children from European countries as well as from the United States.

During the week of the Congress, two new child centers were opened in Costa Rica, one in Heredia and one in Tres Rios. Their construction is due to private initiative and their support will come from the general public. Stimulated by the Congress, the dental faculty of the University offered to establish and maintain free dental clinics for school children. Four young physicians volunteered to conduct a free prenatal clinic. Before the next Child Congress meets in 1934 the objectives to be sought by the Child Welfare Board will be the establishment of a juvenile court, a centralized children's medical service and continuing effort toward the "maximum of education" for each child in the republic.

On the Air

IN the stream of description, discussion, prophesy, argument that flowed through the crowded programs of the first annual assembly of the National Advisory Council of Radio in Education recently held in New York City, one main whirlpool of interest early developed. This was the "endless circle" debate between commercial broadcasters and educators as to who is responsible for "the quality of radio fare" provided in this country. Thus Joy Elmer Morgan of the National Education Association held that "so far American radio interests have thrown their major interest

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on the side of greed. In striking contrast to other leading countries, they have preferred a hasty mushroom development to a slower and sounder growth." On the other side, Henry Adams Bellows, vice-president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, pointed out that most stations have unsold time on their hands which they offer to turn over without charge to educational institutions "in the generally vain hope that they will make sensible use of it." But, Mr. Bellows insisted, schools and universities do not seem to be equipped to put on "reasonably interesting programs." On behalf of the commercial broadcasters he asked, "first that the educational institutions shall collaborate with one another in formulating and in actually presenting . . . a program for the use of radio in education which shall be orderly and coherent. Second that in considering the method by which such a program is to be presented, full and intelligent consideration shall be given to the special requirements of radio presentation and reception, to the end that the broadcaster's sole basis of value, which is public interest, may not be undermined by dullness."

Machinery which might be used for carrying out this suggestion is being set up by the Council, Levering Tyson, the director, announced. Funds for the work of the organization for a minimum three-year period have been assured by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the Carnegie Corporation. The central office in New York City will serve as a clearing-house of information on educational broadcasting. Committees "functional in character and representing subjects which admit of presentation by radio" will undertake to have programs of high quality devised by qualified people. Such committees are now being organized for more than twenty subjects including art, drama, economics, history, international relations, modern languages, philosophy, political science, public health.

F. H. G.

THE men who worked under Prof. Franklin H. Giddings went forth to various and sundry jobs, one to teach underprivileged boys in a city college, another to be economist of the biggest bank in the world, many to take part in ambitious projects of research, the majority of course to teach sociology more or less as Giddings had taught it at Columbia for forty years until his death on June 11. Every so often they came back from many states and from far-flung posts in revolutionary China or missionary Africa. And they always had a place to come back to, an audience as interested as a family reunion, and a deep-minded, friendly man to talk things over with; for there grew up around Professor Giddings a unique thing known as the F. H. G. Club. It consisted of "the Chief" and "the fellows." It met fortnightly at his house, some postgraduate students and any of the older men who were within reach. It ate sandwiches and beer, latterly thinned down to lemonade. It smoked enormously. And it engaged in such good talk as rarely is heard. Once a year the F. H. G. Club held a dinner where it was quite usual for the Chief to stand up, perhaps for an hour, and give a try-out to things that had been fermenting in his mind—new and adventurous things that might turn up later as a lecture, an article, a book, another link in his reputation as the ranking sociologist of our time. He might read a pagan poem, fresh minted. Or he might talk sheer personalities. You never could tell, for along with the new sociology which he established and the great sweep of his course on the history of civilization, Giddings was the most tender-hearted of men about those who were dear to him. He kept close track of the fellows, wrote letters to them in longhand, rejoiced at their marriages and simply beamed when their children were born. With his warm friendliness, his robust physique, his inquiring, original mind and his gift for teaching he often seemed to be a reincarnation and multiplication of that "ideal college"—a Mark Hopkins sitting on the ends of a hundred logs.

The Pennsylvania Legislator

DR. GEORGE WOODWARD is known in Philadelphia for his participation in a wide range of social and civic activities, a citizen who has counted in a hundred ways; and for several years now the State of Pennsylvania has been given a glimpse of the unique contribution such a man can make in its legislative assembly. One of his innovations has been to publish "every so often" a little blue four-page periodical, The Pennsylvania Legislator, which he distributes among his fellow members. Each number hits some particular nail on the head and discusses in his characteristic way a bill, a project, a public need. The frankness and individuality with which he grasps a nettle is illustrated by this passage in a recent issue in which, broaching the unemployment problem, he finds it resolving itself into a question between charity and government interference. To quote:

> We have landed between the devil and the deep blue sea, charity being often very blue about it. If a reserve of money for these depression cycles is the nearest cure, who is to do the reserving and whose money shall go into the reserve? One answer we venture. If the present diversion of the 2 per cent tax on foreign fire insurance to the relief of firemen is ill-advised, why not dedicate it to this purpose of an unemployment fund? I am aware that the firemen will not like it. I am aware also that the state has no right, legal or moral, to pension firemen. Why not have the courage of our convictions and stop this leak from the treasury in favor of a constructive plan to finance the unemployment crises? Now the policemen have learned how to do it. S31 proposes a tax on all the varieties of automobile insurance (which will be passed on to the owner of the car). This money, like the firemen's, will be paid over by the state to every township, borough and city. The treasurers of these subdivisions will then pay the money to the police pension funds. If these funds were paid in by the police beneficiaries themselves on a sound actuarial basis there would be no demand for a new tax to be used for pensions which are clearly prohibited by our constitution. Both the firemen and the policemen are worthy of pensions. They are both wrong, however, in their unconstitutional way of doing it.

Trends in Social Work

IN midstream of its exhaustive study promised now for the end of next year, the President's Research Committee on Social Trends has decided to add to its exploration of the general subject of change in social living since the War a particular study of currents in philanthropy and social work. Sydnor Walker, author of Social Work and the Training of Social Workers, has been borrowed from the Rockefeller Foundation to direct the study. Miss Walker is now engaged in a still hunt for those will o' the wisps, factual data which measure the extent and emphasis of the social-work program, comparative totals of expenditures over the past ten years, changes in the number and type of agency, increase in personnel in social welfare work and effectiveness of social work as measured by results. The study however is to be more than quantitative. Miss Walker is asking

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social agencies and social workers for their observations and interpretations of everything within their purview as it bears on future developments which may be predicted from the present situation. She will welcome, at her office at 122 East 22 Street, New York, any guidance to available material of value in measuring trends and any philosophical discussion of the principles underlying the social-welfare program which may indicate its direction and objectives.

Miss Walker has undertaken a difficult but far from thankless task. If she can gather together the widespread, vari-colored and tangled threads of existing social data and weave them into a fabric of continuous and predictable pattern she will have accomplished something for which everyone concerned with the course of social progress will call her blessed.

The Right to Be Blind

AMONG health organizations there are few records as clear and convincing as the showing of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness as to the decline in blindness among newborn babies since statutes have compelled the use of silver nitrate at birth. Yet a few weeks ago Governor Emmerson vetoed a bill to this effect in Illinois, on the basis of an opinion by the attorney-general that the measure exceeded the police power of the state and that "the individual has certain fundamental rights which must be respected." An effort to pass the bill over the veto failed in the Senate. The loss of sight is an incapacity equivalent to death in a schedule for evaluating industrial accidents recently published by the Association des Industriels de France and now under discussion by the International Labor Office. Even to this extent newborn babies in Illinois continue to enjoy their inalienable and constitutional rights.

Whispering about Overhead

THE yarn that someone set going in Philadelphia that out of a recent contribution of $100 for the relief of a specific case the Welfare Federation retained $60 for overhead, has bounced back as good publicity for the Federation in particular and for overhead in general. The tale, varying in detail but unvarying in exactitude, has been passed around the city for months. The man who told it always had it straight from the man it had happened to. The directors of the Federation bore it in silence until the committee organizing for next fall's campaign reported that the continual cropping up of the story was embarrassing its efforts. Then the directors swung into action and turned on the full power of the Federation's publicity battery. In paid advertising space in five Philadelphia dailies and forty city and suburban weeklies, William L. Elkins, president of the Federation, offered a reward of $500 to anyone who could prove the story in any of its fantastic variations. The papers in both news and editorial columns rallied round, denounced the whispering campaign and put up a fine interpretive defense of the Federation and its works. The New York Evening Post overflowed in righteous indignation against the scandal-mongers and added a straight plea for bigger and better overhead as sound social practice.

It is hard to tell just what the canard may have cost the Federation in contributions. Probably nothing. Probably it has been just an alibi for people who wouldn't give anyway. Certainly it has brought the Federation a friendly hand from the press that could come only from complete confidence in its methods.

Pity the Poor Keeper

EXPERIENCE yielded golden fruit when a prisoner with a record of six convictions won the fifty-dollar prize offered by Commissioner of Correction Patterson for the best essay written by an "insider" on what is the matter with New York City prisons. The winner is described as "an all-around check man" who won high professional distinction when, as a sixth offender, he induced the prison keeper to cash a $60 check "which bounced right back on me." This accomplishment lends practical weight to the essayist's proposal that keepers should have more pay in order to attract high-grade men "capable of coping with the cleverness and ingenuity of the modern criminal."

Commissioner Patterson had about 100 essays in his contest, all of them, he is quite sure, submitted in good faith as efforts to make prisons better places. Many of the writers urged the segregation of drug addicts and proposed plans for prison industries and schools. The prize winner maintained a highly constructive tone in all his comments. Of the food he said, "Too much of it is steamed and boiled. More of it should be baked and roasted."

New York newspapers have had a lot of fun with the commissioner and his prize contest. But it wasn't such a bad idea. Who knows more of the real workings of a prison than the man who is in it? And if six terms do not qualify him as a competent critic, what does?

Miss Deputy Commissioner Additon

AT long last the New York Crime Prevention Bureau has scaled all the obstacles in its way and has become an integral part of the Police Department with its director, Henrietta Additon, raised to the status of Sixth Deputy Commissioner, an official rank far in advance of any hitherto held by a woman in police work in New York. The Bureau, as a project, was developed by the New York Crime Prevention Commission through a sub-committee headed by William Edwin Hall and technically guided by Edwin J. Cooley and the late William Lewis Butcher. In the year and a half of its organization and demonstration—since October 1930 in Miss Additon's competent hands—it has become a substantial social resource. More significant perhaps is the manner in which it has gained the respect and confidence of public officials. Mayor Walker and Commissioner Mulrooney were stalwart in its support while its permanent status lay with the unpredictable Board of Estimate and Board of Aldermen. Even in this last board sensitive as it is to minor prejudices, political and personal, only a single vote was cast against it. At the public hearings a few disgruntled voices were heard urging among other things that "woman's place is in the home." But Mayor Walker blithely laughed them off and Miss Additon rode into her new office on a wave of public and political goodwill and confidence.

Commissioner Additon has already given a dash of social salt to police thinking as well as to police activity. Incorporated in the last annual report of the department is a section on the bureau which, with its social work terminology and its list of cooperating agencies, made old time social workers—and policemen—sit up and think.

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The Challenge of Hard Times

Fears that Came Out of Their Holes at Minneapolis: Is Social Work Beaten or at the Threshold of a New and Great Adventure?

By GERTRUDE SPRINGER

THROUGH quiet Sunday streets the fifty-eighth National Conference of Social Work came to Minneapolis. For a week it trod blistering asphalt under a withering sun. For a week in crowded meeting-halls it looked squarely at the realities of a disjointed world and struggled to see a way through the economic and social disorder. For a week it faced anxieties and apprehensions rooted in last winter's ordeal and nourished by the prophets of a worse winter to come. But if there was a single fear left in the Conference's subconscious the day it adjourned this chronicler is badly mistaken. Whatever the color, stripe or persuasion of fear that the 3500 delegates brought with them to Minneapolis each and every one was brought out of its dark hidey hole and cast into the open.

Viewed in the mass these fears made a strange collection. Here was the fear of federal appropriation for direct relief, and beside it the fear that federal funds would not be forthcoming; here was the fear that modern social-work philosophy would be drowned in the swelling tide of public relief, and there was the fear that public activity would not go far enough; here was the fear that standards of work would go overboard, that professional status would be lost, and there was the fear that the newly fledged profession would be unequal to its first big test; here was the fear, a modest little fear scarcely vocal, that the taxpayer's back might weaken, and here was a little red flicker of fear that perhaps industry and business would be unable to right themselves—and then what?

Counter to this stream of anxieties and apprehensions ran a stream of self-scrutiny and self-examination which mounted steadily during the week of the Conference and gradually cleared the waters. Old shibboleths were mercilessly dealt with. More than one complacent leader found himself and his formulae neatly pushed into a backwater while the current of realistic evaluation flowed past him. "It is not necessarily true because you have said it is true," came the defiant chorus from midstream. "Now if ever we must see true."

From both of these streams of thought as they ran through the Conference rose a challenge, a clear high note which penetrated every understanding. Would social work take the easy way, the way of the timorous and the stand-patter, or would it sally forth courageously into the new road of high adventure which the troublous times had opened to it?

The Conference found itself divided in opinion as to which of two speakers at the general sessions sounded the keynote of its thought. Dr. Richard C. Cabot's presidential address the opening night was professionally challenging. That of Jacob Billikopf the second night was socially challenging. Combined they undoubtedly reflected the temper of the whole gathering.

Estimates of Dr. Cabot's address on Treatment in Social Work and the Need of Criteria and Tests for Its Success or Failure, must swing on one's concept of the Conference. If it is a conference of social workers the address was a stimulating summons to self-examination and evaluation. If it is a conference on social work the address was less timely as an interpretation of its deep concern in a year of catastrophe.

I STOOD at the main entrance of the Auditorium that first night and watched the crowd, upwards of four thousand persons, come in. Here, I told myself, was the largest single gathering to which social work in the course of a year would address itself. Here was a fair sampling of our public. What would it look like? Without any litmus paper to register color and shades it seemed to me that not more than a fourth of the four thousand were professional or near-professional social workers. The rest were surely laymen, some of them very lay indeed. Drawn by the name of the distinguished gentleman from Boston they had chosen the Auditorium for Sunday evening instead of the movies. To them Dr. Cabot's scholarly and provocative address was so much caviar. And to many of the social workers its attempt to put the curb of scientific evaluation on an ebullient young profession had, it must be admitted, a strong though perhaps salutary flavor of aloes.

Their very vocabulary was challenged by the opening sentence. "The working principles of social endeavor have been warped by medical analogies." One need not know all that is the matter with anyone before one can rightly

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help him, went on Dr. Cabot: "Accurate and early diagnosis is sometimes essential, often desirable, usually helpful, but even in medicine sometimes unnecessary. Many a patient recovers without the luxury of a diagnosis. . . . Medical and psychoanalytical fashions in social work are doing harm by making us look for any causes except the total character of the person in the environment which he faces. The success of treatment is endangered by the attempts to put a unique individual into a class and to make out that he is a mechanism subject to causes the removal of which will set him right—in short, to treat him like a disease."

Dr. Cabot was clearly of the opinion that few if any criteria exist for the measure of success or failure in case work's treatment of personalities. He cited the facts revealed by Dr. and Mrs. Sheldon Glueck's study of success or failure among released inmates of the Massachusetts Reformatory: "But what surprises me most is that so far as I can ascertain no case-work agency has made or has had made a similar study of its own work. A fair-sized group of agencies have tried to evaluate the result of their own work by making a study of their own case records. But a check up after the lapses of a number of years has not thus far been attempted by any agency so far as I am aware."

Dr. Cabot admitted that many of the best things in human life cannot be measured and that he saw "no possibility of measuring the effects of the institutions and the forces which yet, I believe, mean most for a good human life." He believes however that when agencies plead for support on the basis of what they have accomplished it becomes essential to find, side by side with the imponderables, something that can be weighed. Lacking a measure of tangible success, case work has leaned too heavily on its intangibles and must now struggle against a public concept which it has permitted to take root, that it can accomplish more than is inherently possible. "I think that if we tested our results every agency would gain confidence in the value of its own work, courage for the future and peace of mind in the present. I think the public which supports us would be better satisfied with its investment and more apt to increase it judiciously. I think the agencies deserving support would be more easily distinguished. And of most importance, I think the clients for whom we work would be better served by a profession more aware of what it is about."

Hastings H. Hart, "The home-town boy who made good"

The very spinal cord of the economic backbone of the Conference was touched by Jacob Billikopf of the Philadelphia Federation of Jewish Charities in his address at the second general meeting. Fearlessly and dramatically he struck out of his subject, What Have We Learned About Unemployment?, all equivocations and fortuitous reasoning and cleared the way for the singularly outspoken discussions of economic and industrial problems at all subsequent meetings:

> A year of dealing with the results of unemployment has shown us the futility of our efforts. Private charity found itself a year ago unable to cope with the disastrous situation. The community chests are as inadequate as single agencies. Public charities, city and county, have shown themselves defective and uncertain. The instances of regularization of employment within industrial units on which we pinned high hopes have touched less than one per cent of the total working forces of the country. As the wage loss rolls up to staggering proportions and the reserves of the workers are exhausted the sources of relief funds, private and municipal, gradually but surely dry up. We are rapidly approaching the point where the national government will be compelled to step in and do something commensurate with the need.
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> It seems impossible that any country which properly values individual self-help and self-respect can for a long period be content with such protection against the frightful hazards of industry. There would seem to be no sound reason why unemployment insurance, so simple in its administration and so free from danger, cannot be universally adopted in American industry.
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> But even unemployment insurance is only a palliative and can never take the place of steady secure employment. Government leadership must revise our tariffs and remove restrictions on foreign trade before our choked industries can revive. Industry too must set its house in order. International marketing, planned production and planned distribution are the only permanent cure for unemployment.

The impact of the unemployment situation was felt all over the Conference. No division was too remote to escape it. Naturally its force was most strongly felt in the Division on Industrial and Economic Problems the meetings of which regularly overflowed the spacious auditorium of the beautiful Y.W.C.A. building. Here feeling ran high and discussion more than once broke through the liberal rulings of the chairman, the Rev. Frederic Siedenburg of Loyola University, Chicago. The temper of the crowd showed itself in an incident at an early session. The Rev. John A. Ryan of the National Catholic Welfare Council had trenchantly denied that the industrial difficulties of this country are due to international conditions: "It is preposterous to seek an alibi for the American depression. We have the power to put our house in order, yet up to the present we have lamentably and completely failed. An enormous program of public works, a reduction in working hours and the institution of higher wages would have brought us out of depression months ago. Our industrial leaders and public officials, especially President Hoover and Congress, are guilty of almost criminal negligence for failing to adopt this program."

Out of a storm of applause a single voice, that of a representative of Goodwill Industries, newest of the Conference's affiliated groups, demanded to be "placed on record as refusing to sanction such criticism of our President and our Congress." His name was taken and Father Ryan, in a thunderclap of applause, rose to stand by his guns.

Collective pressure on government and on industry for those measures which government and industry alone can take was urged from every side. "Government employment as the stabilizer of our economic system is our only hope," said John A. Lapp of Marquette University. "Unemployment will be permanent if we let it alone." James Mullenbach of Chicago, industrial counselor of Hart, Schaffner and Marx, demanded government action because "the situation is so fraught with disaster for our people that it approaches

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the catastrophe of a world war. We are facing an evil winter. Another such as we had last year will not be taken quietly. Seven million idle men are not going to starve to death without protest."

After the fireworks of this meeting, followed by the dynamics of Mr. Billikopf's evening address, the utterances of Fred C. Croxton of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, speaking on Lessons Learned for the Next Crisis, fell on coolly critical ears. Politely the audience heard Mr. Croxton say that the effect of the depression had been profound and that four human lessons had been learned—the extent of human suffering, the loss to business, the responsibility of governmental units and the necessity of doing everything possible to mitigate the severity of future depressions. Which brought the indomitable Father Ryan to his feet to remark that lessons were of little value unless they served to prevent future depressions and, speaking of relief, "Next winter we will have federal aid because resources will be so much smaller that federal aid will have to come."

An entire session of this division, with four affiliated groups joining in, was devoted to unemployment insurance with the three speakers generally agreed on a permanent national system, the cost to be borne by industry, with administration supervised by state and nation. Prof. J. L. O'Hara of James Milliken University, Decatur, Ill., Mollie Ray Carroll of the University of Chicago Settlement, and Frank T. Starkey, secretary and treasurer of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Association, were the speakers.

It took two whole sessions to clear up the various unemployment solutions that were offered. At one of these Charles S. Johnson of Fiske University, Nashville, put forward the uses of a national system of unemployment exchanges, which brought a doughty discusser to his feet with the comment that no system of unemployment agencies however wide their spread could find jobs for men when no jobs existed. The proposal of Courtenay Dinwiddie of the National Child Labor Committee to raise the school age to sixteen years and so replace with adults a million children now in industry, drew the pungent query, "Are you sure all those children have jobs?" The temperate and scholarly discussion of Ralph Hurlin of the Russell Sage Foundation on made-work was attentively followed. He pointed out that the experience of eighteen American cities in public or private emergency work-relief projects closely follows the English and German experience. "Made-work does nothing for prevention and very little for cure. It holds the danger of casualization of the workers and there is no evidence that it has ever absorbed any substantial number of unemployed."

At the second session on solutions William J. Norton of Detroit, discussing the regularization of industry, said that the hope that leaders of business would see and take steps had not been realized:

> Competition is too bitter to depend on individual or group action. We must go deeper into the fundamentals. We must have an intelligently planned control of credit which will prevent industry from overequipping itself to produce more goods than people can consume. Free competition is no longer good for the country. Government must say to industry, "We put you under social control." The vast surplus funds which in boom times went into overproduction and are now piling up in savings banks must be forced out into such projects as education and public health by means of confiscatory inheritance taxes and increases in the higher brackets of income taxes. Government must say to capital, "You are not to be trusted with profits any longer. You are too prone to expansion."

Accepting professional responsibility for a contribution to the whole problem of unemployment the American Association of Social Workers voted at its annual meeting to undertake an intensive study of the problems involved in the relation of unemployment to social work. The study will be made by a special commission to be appointed by the president, Frances Taussig of the New York Jewish Social Service Association.

Scarcely less dominant than unemployment in conference consciousness was the rising trend toward public relief with all that it holds in terms of public and private agency relationships, of the shifting of social and financial responsibilities, of the possible change in professional standards. Like unemployment this topic was closely integrated into the whole conference program with various divisions coming together for joint meetings, and with the new American Association of Public Welfare Officials much in the foreground.

There is no gainsaying the rising trend of public welfare shown in its development, said Prof. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina in a brilliant and scholarly paper, from incidental, irregular and extra-organic functions into a standard function of government: "Yet it is hard to get social workers to realize that relief is a part of government and hard to get political scientists to agree that it is a part of social work. . . . It becomes apparent that definite meaning must be given to the term 'social welfare' as opposed to general human welfare if much progress is to be made in the study of policy and procedure." In the statistics of governmental expenditures Professor Odum found more than fifty items that gave evidence of definite and measurable trends.

THERE was abundant evidence throughout all the meetings that private agencies hold no brief against public relief per se. Said William H. Pear of the Boston Provident Association: "There are impressive reasons for public outdoor relief. First because it seems to be the key feature of a sound relief policy; second because present-day demands are such that private funds cannot meet them, and third because responsible and effective public relief administration which we used to think out of the question has been proved possible."

"Outdoor relief has come in by the backdoor name of mothers' aid," said C. C. Carstens of the Child Welfare League of America. "The rapid growth of the public care of children is only an indication of what lies ahead." Linton B. Swift of the Family Welfare Association of America described outdoor relief as "case work on an economic basis," with the public agency assuming quantitative responsibility and using the private agencies for special cases.

Harry H. Lurie of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research, New York, sees in the drift to public relief a reaction against the validity of the principle of private responsibility for poverty:

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It has required widespread distress resulting from economic disorganization to bring to our awareness some of the inadequacies and the unrealities of our social-work program. Public relief changes the emphasis from natural to community resources and sets up new forms of state activity in dealing with distress by categories. We have progressed so far from the untenable philosophy of economic individualism that the present tendency toward public relief may be set forth as a definite step toward collective responsibility for the inadequacies of a badly functioning economic system.

If we remain conscious of the values and of the shortcomings of public relief and continue to measure it in relation to a more ideal goal, our drift into public relief may prove to have been a desirable forward step. We may come to consider it as a real contribution made by family social work in the evolution to a modern social and economic program.

If Mr. Lurie sees from what confusions we are drifting Fred K. Hoehler, director of public welfare of Cincinnati, sees whither we are bound. A complete municipal department of public welfare should include in its functions, he says:

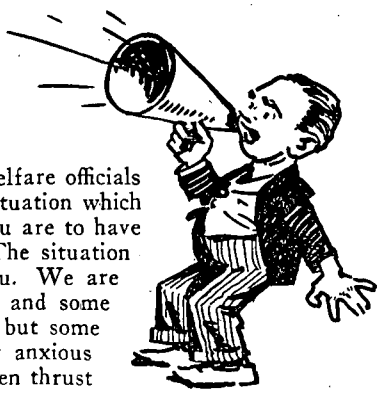
1. The promotion of physical and mental health
2. The prevention and relief of dependency
3. The prevention and correction of delinquency
4. The development of recreational opportunities
5. The promotion of a program for character-building
6. The creation of opportunities for vocational adjustment and guidance.

And that, says Mr. Hoehler, does not push private agencies off the earth but gives them a release from competition and the opportunity to unite their strength, their leadership and their techniques with those of government into a whole community effort for the intelligent planning and administration of public welfare.

Few speakers on any topic even distantly related to relief failed to touch sooner or later on the ultimate division of responsibility between public and private agencies. The present movement indicates, it seems clear, a reversal of the long accepted method by which private work carries the major responsibility for cases and uses the public agency as a resource. Henceforth, it appears, the public agency will carry the major load and use the private agencies as resources for the more refined processes of case work.

"But where does that leave us beginners," queried a young worker groping her way through her first conference. "If the personnel of the public agency reaches the standard it promises will those workers be willing to turn over to private societies all their 'good' cases that call for 'refined processes'? And what should a poor girl do who wants to get on in social work? Should she study 'economic case work' or 'relief by categories' or 'refined processes'—or should she just get a job in a department store?"

Just when brain-fagged delegates were reaching exhaustion in their struggle to see what lay before social work in its plunge into public administration a woman's voice cut through the fog and dissipated a whole phalanx of straw-men. The voice was that of Ruth Taylor, deputy commissioner of public welfare of Westchester County, New York:



Public welfare is here. And we public welfare officials are here. We are up against a staggering situation which we are as anxious to meet adequately as you are to have us. We are just as worried as you are. The situation is forced on us just as it is forced on you. We are people just like you. Some of us are good and some not so very good. Most of us are honest, but some of us are not. But we are all desperately anxious for help with the enormous task that has been thrust upon us. Where should we look for help but to you? We need and want you. Of course if you come with a superior air we shall not like you and may not get on very well with you. But if you bring with your help a faith in our good faith and a patience with our limitations you will find us deeply appreciative of all you can give us. Don't treat us as upstarts. Treat us as partners.

FROM Cincinnati came testimony eloquently voiced by C. M. Bookman who a few days later was to speak his acceptance of the presidency of the Conference, to the necessity for public and private cooperation in the present situation. Mr. Bookman, while far from optimistic on the immediate outlook, was not prepared to admit that all is lost:

When business organizations are seriously searching for a way to control business cycles, when government agencies are daily conscious of new responsibilities, when thousands of those out of work are demanding, with weakened morale, the right to labor for their daily bread, when we have the ancient paradox of plenty on the one hand and dire want on the other, then something constructive must emerge.

Unemployment relief can be handled best by local communities, and if we plan wisely I do not believe that it will be necessary to make or to take national or state grants for direct relief. However I should not hesitate to sanction them if no other way can be found to feed the hungry. It should be made clear that there is nothing unsound socially, governmentally or economically in appropriating taxes for unemployment relief purposes and that government organized to protect and promote the welfare of people has an inescapable responsibility to handle unemployment relief. The present emergency has reached the point when all of us should see with clearness that it takes the combined resources of government, business, private philanthropy and all other social forces to cope even inadequately with the present calamity.

Even when we do the best we can, we force the cost of unemployment back on the unemployed. The first line of defense in this battle is held by the workmen themselves, their relatives, friends and neighbors, their churches, lodges and unions. Public and private charity would go down to defeat almost at the start of the conflict if this first line of defense did not hold. Back of this front line, as reserves, is public and private social work organized to care for the injured as they come back from the front line. Any relief policy that ignores this fundamental fact will be almost doomed to failure before it gets under way.

And when we have done everything we can the best results that can be expected with the equipment we have available is to offer inadequate relief to those in need, being sure that no one starves. And we do this to a regrettable extent in what we would consider in normal times, unsound ways.

In so large a conference as this one and with distances what they are in Minneapolis, it was impossible for any single reporter, no matter how she sprinted over melting pavements, to do more than sample the three hundred or so meetings, to follow the main stream of thought as it was expressed by some five hundred speakers and to observe the swirls and eddies of cross-currents.

It seemed curious that matters of finance were so seldom raised. Principles and practices were fiercely questioned with money scarcely mentioned. Just once Raymond Clapp of the Cleveland Welfare Federation casually spoke of "the taxpayer's point of view," but no one took it very seriously. This particular bundle of trouble seemed to have been left on the doorstep of public officials, including President Hoover, with a fair-sized pack piled onto the somewhat nervous back of the community chests.

There could be no doubt that the commu-

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nity chest folks knew the nature and content of the pack. At the meeting of the Association of Community Chests and Councils, held in advance of the conference in the woods fringing lovely Lake Minnetonka, there was no attempt to skirt the issue. Relief needs are in the forefront of the public mind, it was admitted, but while requirements must be met, relief must not and shall not be permitted to engulf the whole community program which is the backbone of chest philosophy: "Character-building agencies must go through this crisis on their own merits. They must not starve and they must not ride through on the back of unemployment relief. To permit them to do so is to shut our eyes to an aftermath as inevitable as it would be disastrous to the community and to the chest movement."

THIS does not mean that the chests will not scrutinize closely every budget submitted. "We must turn a clear eye on those agencies that glorify chores into culture," said Arch Mandel of Dayton, "and on those which give a hand-picked group of clients a personally conducted trip from the cradle to the grave unaware of the small impression their effort makes on the community problem as a whole." "Why in my town," exclaimed a deeply stirred delegate, "even the animal society is asking for an increased budget on account of unemployment. It claims that it had to take in more than 1500 more cats than usual last year because their owners could not feed them."

The project of national mobilization of social welfare and fund-raising resources, both public and private, presented to the association by the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, was accepted at an admirably organized and conducted meeting at the Lafayette Country Club. But even those who voted "Aye" without a quiver joined in little after-hours confabs in every nook and corner to take the proposal apart and see what made it tick. Plain as the officers made it that there were no political implications in the move, that it was no red herring drawn across the trail to federal relief, there was a feeling of sympathy for the plight of the man from a small southern city who groaned, "What'll my board say when I go home and tell 'em this. I know we're not tied to the tail of the Hoover kite, but say, can I make those babies know it!"

In the knitting together of conference concerns it was interesting to observe how fully mental hygiene, only a few years ago a newcomer, has become integrated into social-work thinking, how completely it is now accepted as a basic element in the whole social-work scheme of things. But here as in other divisions there was a vigorous bubbling up of fresh and adventurous spirit. Probably the largest division meeting of the whole week was the joint session of the Mental Hygiene Division with the American Social Hygiene Association where Karl deSchweinitz's paper on The Dangers and Advantages of Sex Instruction for Children was read. But even in the valiant Mr. deSchweinitz an eager listener found a fear. "Is he afraid to entrust this to parents?" she queried.

In this division case work moved up into the stratosphere, that rarified realm above the atmosphere from which a German savant descended recently to land gloriously on the tip of an Alp. One wonders how the paper, Psychoanalytic Contributions to Social Case Work, presented by Virginia P. Robinson, author of Changing Psychology in Social Case Work and assistant director and supervisor of social case work of the Pennsylvania School of Social and Health Work, escaped from the Family Division or from the Family Welfare Association. Surely it did not just happen. Miss Robinson finds that no less than four different schools of psychoanalysis may claim an influence in case-work development. It has been most influenced perhaps by analytic therapy as a passive process, an influence which may conceivably go too far although "it is clarifying to give full weight and significance to the client's activity which brings him for help and enables him to use the case worker as an instrument through which to work out his problems." Old-fashioned and just every-day case workers followed attentively the psychoanalytic reasoning which cast them for the role of sounding board and warned them against any projection of their own personalities.

It must be admitted that Miss Robinson's paper floated serenely in the blue, far over the heads of the rank and file of case workers. But it must also be admitted that among those who followed her flight was a substantial nucleus of the scientific-minded who were ready and willing and all tuned up to join her. It seemed to this observer that Miss Robinson's paper clearly marked the diverging schools of thought that are emerging in case work. Take the unemployed man, for instance—is he unemployed because of something within himself from which the analytic processes will free him, or is he unemployed because of the social environment in which he finds himself and from which he can only be freed by economic and community forces? "Just see what is happening!" exclaimed Paul L. Benjamin with a wrinkle in his brow. "Henceforth it seems we are to have homeopaths and allopaths in case work."

Not the least exciting feature of the conference was the manner in which birth control insinuated itself into the program as health. Call it Regulation of Births, as Chairman Robert W. Kelso did, or Better-Born Children, as Dr. Fred Adair of Chicago did—there it was. There were no joint sessions between the Health Division and the American Birth Control League but there was a strong common bond that caused the two groups to overflow many of each others meetings.

DR. ADAIR, who hails from the University of Chicago Medical School, warned the division against a blanket acceptance of birth control as a solvent of social ills. "Birth control will not accomplish race betterment unless it takes into consideration two factors—compulsory segregation and sterilization of the unfit, and selection. The human race cannot afford to curtail the supply of human beings who are derived from superior groups and who are suitably reared, nor can it afford to leave the decision of reproduction to the individual actions of the inferior groups, such as mental defectives."

The American Birth Control League put on a meeting one broiling evening which all but burst the walls of the Gethsemane Parish House. Here George Packard, Chicago lawyer, discussed Is Birth Control Legal, and decided that "the real cause of contraception, confined as it should be to medical supervision, is not seriously hampered by the law in its present state." Here the Rev. David Bryn-Jones, Baptist pastor of Minneapolis, answered the question, Is Birth Control Ethical, with the words, "A rational control of reproduction is one of the conditions of the higher life for society." And here Dr. E. P. Lyon, dean of the Medical School of the University of Minnesota, countered the query, Is Birth Control Eugenic, with a proposal to inaugurate a

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thousand-year plan for race betterment having as its slogan, "Every child is entitled to be well born."

The conference found new currents of interest this year in social-work publicity, or to use the more favored term, interpretation of social work. The program of the Division on Educational Publicity, led by Leon R. Whipple, reached far out into the specialized interests of the other divisions. Thus the paper of Stanley P. Davies of New York on The Public Mind on the Private Mind, warned mental hygienists and their lay interpretors that while legitimate mental hygiene is in little danger of being oversold there is a danger that the selling or interpretive process might "create among large numbers of intelligent, reasonably normal people an overawareness of their mental processes and a tendency to self-analysis and self-excuse in psychiatric terms."

In a session of Mr. Whipple's division held with the Division on Children, William G. Carr of the National Education Association characterized propaganda as it beats on the schools as the conundrum of the educator: "The army of propagandists can be divided into two regiments—the uplifting infantry and the salesman engineers, and many of the salesmen love to wear the uniform of the engineers. . . . Organized propaganda is a part of modern life. The school cannot safely disregard it, but must assume responsibility for training citizens who understand and can cope with it. A blanket interdice against all outside influences is neither possible nor desirable. Our schoolmaster has no choice but to open the door and assume the difficult and thankless task of choosing among applicants. He must be indeed a Solomon if he is able to make outside influences the servant of the public schools and not their master."

As the conference rolled on with its multiplicity of meetings and its wide range of subject matter it seemed to me that its next big job, now that the indefatigable Howard R. Knight has so smoothly adjusted its mechanics, is to define and interpret itself to that public which stood on every street corner asking, round-eyed, "What is it—what is it about—who is it for?" More than one honest citizen to whom I talked had gathered from press reports of the conference an impression not of solidarity of purpose, but of diffusion of organization with leaders taking in each other's mental washing. The Minneapolis press was generous to the conference in space. But inches alone do not constitute interpretation. What the inches contain is more important than their sum total. It is gratifying to be assured that Mr. Knight and his executive committee propose to make every effort to stretch the modest conference budget to include a year-round program of interpretation by which its light may shine out beyond the confines of the meeting halls.

WHILE the conference was intensely realistic in temper it was not without its springs of inspirational refreshment. The Get Acquainted Dinner on Monday night under the beaming chairmanship of Uncle Alec Johnson was such a spring from which some seven hundred of the clan, young and old, drank deep. The conference dinner Thursday night, which was limited to fourteen hundred and which found its tickets being bid for at speculators' prices, was another. Here Minnesota greeted Hastings H. Hart of the Russell Sage Foundation as "the home-town boy who made good," and here Graham Taylor of Chicago Commons was toasted in roses for his eightieth birthday. At an evening meeting at the Auditorium, with a violent and welcome thunderstorm beating on the roof, Mrs. John M. Glenn of New York offered the inherent strength and fortitude of humble people as an inspiration to steadiness of purpose. Dr. Lawson G. Lowrey, New York psychiatrist, brought comfort to his listeners with the assurance that they "needn't try to iron out all their complexes. There is no such thing as a completely adjusted personality. All that is needed is adjustment sufficient to permit an individual to be fairly healthy, fairly successful and fairly happy despite the conflicts and complexes he carries underneath."

ANY doubts and fears that lurked in the conference soul at the end of the week were cast out at the last luncheon where more than a thousand people gathered to cheer the incoming and outgoing presidents, to give a hand to the hard-working Minneapolis folk who had contributed much back-stage labor during many weeks, and to hear Karl deSchweinitz, buoyant and optimistic, sum up the situation in public and private social work. "Out of our present misery," he promised, "will come a better organization of society. Social work was never in a better position to assume leadership and to influence the course of events. Not in a generation have we experienced such an integration of social work, business and politics. Social-work technique will be modified in its expression by the institutions through which it will now operate, just as any skill is bound to be modified by its channels of expression. But its philosophy and its principles will prevail."

Mr. deSchweinitz was fresh that morning from a notable triumph in Philadelphia where legislature, city council, mayor and $3,000,000 were all encompassed within the terms of victory. His vigor and enthusiasm fell on the conference like rain on thirsty soil: "Social work is on the brink of one of the greatest adventures it has ever known. Overnight we are becoming public social workers with our psychology changed from the idea of individual special treatment to the idea of equalization. Now is our great opportunity to introduce social work as we know it into public thinking. This is no day for the weakling or the standpatter. The great adventure, whether we will or no, is on us. Any social worker who is worth his salt will get into it."

Social work came to Minneapolis on a quiet Sunday. For a week it wrestled earnestly with problems that lie deep in the social and economic heart of the country. It left on a glowing Saturday with the city burgeoning forth in a magnificent welcome to the triennial conclave of the Knights Templar. Life-size silvered knights, afoot and ahorse, marked the street intersections. Nicollet Avenue, via dolorosa for weary social-work feet, was a red tunnel of gorgeous street banners fringed with golden lights and starred with shining Maltese crosses. Bands played in the streets and airplanes whirred overhead. As the final meeting of the Conference broke up and the delegates scattered through the hotel lobby, the vanguard of the Knights arrived, splendid in their uniforms and plumed hats, with their ladies smiling behind great sheafs of roses. Under a glittering arch of drawn swords they passed from bedecked cars into the bedecked hotel. "Stand back a little further please," murmured attendants to the social workers. And so social work left Minneapolis.

Philadelphia comes next. And after that Detroit. What permutations the philosophy and practice of social work will undergo in the intervening one year and two, no seer is wise enough to prophesy.

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The Pittsburgh Plan for Unemployment

By FRANCIS D. TYSON

TO anyone who lived in Pittsburgh through the major depressions of 1914-15 and 1920-21 and to older citizens who recall the soup kitchens of '93, it is clear that the iron and steel center changed its approach to the catastrophe of unemployment this year. The lack of awareness of the situation and absence of any plan to seek adequate relief or remedy have given way to widespread community interest.

Although country-wide agencies like the Housing, Public Health Nursing and Family Welfare Associations began early to note the ill effects of growing underemployment, the shrinkage of employment was fortunately not sweeping until fully a year after the start of the depression in 1929. The dominant iron and steel industry, which in its primary and secondary aspects provides nearly two-thirds of the employment of the district, held up well during the early months of 1930, and Pittsburgh was not as hard hit as Philadelphia, Cleveland and Detroit. Moreover, the almost universal practice of "staggering" work and maintaining wage-scales adopted by the Steel Corporation plants and others tended for some time to ease the human costs of the business slump.

So far as the resources of social work are concerned, much more adequate funds have been available in recent years for the family agencies and particularly for the largest, the Family Welfare Association, whose budget latterly has increased from about $75,000 to $300,000 a year. While the Welfare Fund in Pittsburgh is relatively new and does not cover all the social agencies, it had a record of two successful years and completed its third campaign last fall with provision for the Family Welfare Association and Red Cross budgets and for a contingency fund. The other major family relief body, the Association for the Improvement of the Poor, has considerable potential resources, and the Jewish Family Welfare Association has always been well financed. Despite the relative backwardness of social work in Pittsburgh there was certainly more reason for optimism than in earlier years.

A new factor in the situation was the existence of several committees at work through 1930 seeking to place before the community and its business leaders a constructive program for the remedy and prevention of the industrial disease of unemployment. These were the Industrial Expansion, and Statistics and Research Committees of the Chamber of Commerce, which sought, with the aid of the president, James Rae, to interest industry in a general program. The Chamber brought outstanding men to present detailed programs following the lead of the Hungry Club forum and of the Industrial Committee of the Y. W. C. A., which held an effective meeting on unemployment insurance and later organized a well attended institute.

The Employment Committee of the Federation of Social Agencies had reviewed the situation in a series of meetings in the spring of 1930 after breadlines had appeared in the casual labor districts and social workers had questioned their necessity. A representative sub-committee on a Constructive Plan, headed by John Ihlder of the Housing Association, was appointed and its findings were widely distributed last October. The report pointed to the need of community-wide organization and called upon industry to assume leadership in providing work rather than relief.

Soon after this came evidence of great strain on the family agencies. In November, as compared with October, the number of relief cases in four agencies, the Family Welfare Association, the Association for the Improvement of the Poor, the Jewish Family Welfare Association and the Salvation Army increased by over two thousand and the expenditure for relief by $35,271—a rise of 150 per cent in a single month. These figures indicated a demand over two and a half times as great as that of November 1929.

On the initiative of influential members of its Board and of the Welfare Fund, the Family Welfare Association led in an effort to secure public funds for relief through a cooperating group including the Red Cross, the Conference of Catholic Charities and the Lutheran Inner Mission as well as the societies already named. City Council responded with an initial appropriation of $100,000 which was allotted to the agencies under the direction of the Department of Public Welfare. About 9600 families were registered at City Hall and referred to the agencies after clearance through the expanded Social Service Exchange. Two later appropriations were made, amounting in all to $300,000. But before the final $100,000 was exhausted a group of business men who had been meeting together to study the situation assumed leadership.

SO the Allegheny County Emergency Association came into being early in the year and by February took over from the city the financing of the emergency relief burden. The Association, which incorporated at once, numbers in its membership the financial and industrial interests of Pittsburgh, particularly in its executive committee under the able chairmanship of Arthur E. Braun.

In launching the Emergency Association the Committee announced its acceptance of the Pittsburgh Plan, which was prepared by Edgar J. Kaufmann, a community-minded department store head, as a project for financing public works and employment in general to which the unemployed men on the relief lists of the agencies could be transferred. Under the Operating Committee of the Association, headed by Frank R. Phillips, president of the Philadelphia Company, and F. J. Chesterman, vice-president of the Bell Telephone Company, sub-committees on employment, relief, and ways and means were set up, and the director of the Association, Major Philip Matthews, was appointed.

It was apparent that industry had assumed responsibility for dealing with unemployment in a more downright fashion than in other periods. Before the end of February the new works projects, announced as the main objective of the new organization, were gotten under way and the first two hundred men were assigned. By the first week in May, 5112 men were employed at a wage of $4 a day for three days a

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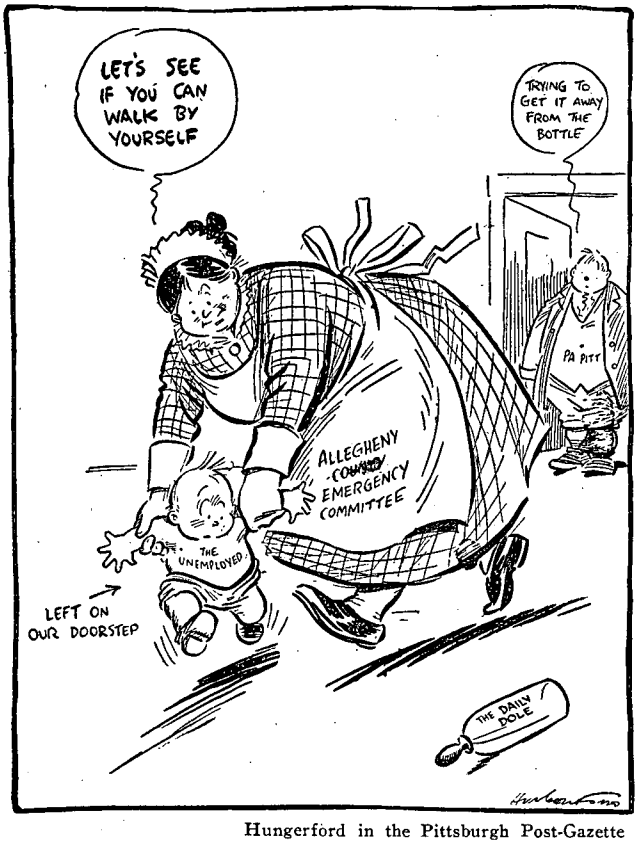
week, and 350 women with dependents were employed at a somewhat lower wage. In this brief period a third of a million dollars was expended for wages and the bulk of the unemployment cases were cleared from the agency lists. At that date a somewhat larger sum remained in the Association treasury, appropriated for employment and to be rapidly expended on wages during the summer months for the completion of the projects as outlined.

In this effort administrative control was secured through the continued service of a group of business executives, and that leadership explains the effectiveness of the effort. Salary overhead has called for the expenditure of but 1 per cent of the total fund and other fixed expenses have been negligible because of the donation of office space, staff, tabulating machines and clerical service. The active publicity work of the Operating Committee was under the chairmanship of Mr. Kaufmann. The initial plan, widely heralded, called for the provision of a much larger sum, and the employment of semi-skilled and skilled labor, as well as unskilled workers, at current wage scales, as a major remedy for the unemployment crisis. While this ambitious proposal did not prove practicable with the resources that were available, the administration of emergency employment under the so-called Pittsburgh Plan has perhaps been more efficient and economical than similar projects tried in other cities.


LET'S SEE IF YOU CAN WALK BY YOURSELF
TRYING TO GET IT AWAY FROM THE BOTTLE
PA PITT
ALLEGHENY COUNTY EMERGENCY COMMITTEE
THE UNEMPLOYED
LEFT ON OUR DOORSTEP
THE DAILY DOLE

Hungerford in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

Steps in the right direction

The significant thing about the effort which enabled it to avoid the pitfalls of desultory or unneeded "made-work" plans elsewhere, was the fact that the director had at hand, through his work on the Government Research Bureau, a citizens' association in operation over a number of years studying city finances, a series of specific public work projects for which he knew appropriations were obtainable. This really meant the speeding-up of public work by the Association offering to take over the wage bill for labor while the city used its available money for materials and supervision. In any case, necessary sewer, street-grading and park development work were started at once. The value of the municipal expenditure involved is estimated as nearly equal to the approximate three-quarters of a million dollars wage payment undertaken by the Association. Work in the boroughs and townships outside the city provided employment for some seven hundred workers on a similar basis. It is significant for future metropolitan planning of public works that the Association has taken the County of Allegheny, with its 725 square miles, and 1,375,000 population as the field of work.

Incidentally, after the public work was well under way the Emergency Association accepted a project that had been developed by the Sub-committee on a Constructive Plan of the Federation of Social Agencies, in accordance with which deferred repair work has been completed on hospitals, settlements, churches and other institutions. The Association paid the wages and the institution met the bill for materials and supervision. Again as the situation developed the Association was able to undertake some additional kinds of work. At the instance of the Housing Association, in addition to more vigorous demolition of old houses, the winter's—really many winters'—accumulations of ashes were removed. Pittsburgh, till recently heated by natural gas, has never undertaken ash collection as a municipal service. The results of this neglect are not cause for pride. This spring's demonstration will, it is hoped, result in permanently raising the standard of municipal housekeeping.

The employment committee of the Association is now planning to guide the transfer of workers displaced by the completion of existing projects through the summer into expanding public employment; for some two million dollars worth of city and county work is at last ready. An agreement with the contractors is being sought that will give preference to Association workers. The Employment Committee hopes in this way to place at least half of some 3200 workers for whom employment at general labor is scheduled.

Some analysis of the financing of the Pittsburgh Plan may be of interest. The Association has raised to date just over $1,300,000. Of this sum as much as $700,000 came in grants from corporations and business firms, made largely in response to the request of the Association for contributions by industries of one day's payroll at the peak of employment of 1929. A little less than a quarter million dollars was contributed by employed workers, including public employes, on the basis of one day's wage payment. Only about $375,000 was collected in individual contributions including a single gift from one family of $100,000. This is in marked contrast with the much larger number of big gifts by individuals to the Prosser and Lloyd funds of New York and Philadelphia.

Indeed, well over half of the total amount came directly from industry through self-assessment, reflecting the uniquely business character of the effort. Of approximately 510 contributions by corporations, 59 were in excess of $1000. These included 38 between $1000 and $5000; 11 between $5000 and $10,000; 6 between $10,000 and $20,000; 2 of $50,000, the Jones and Laughlin Corp. and the Philadelphia Co.; 2 of $60,000, the U. S. Steel Corp. group, and the Westinghouse Airbrake Co.; and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. gave $100,000.

So to the method of raising the fund, the business group at an early meeting subscribed an initial $100,000 to begin operations. After appeal by letter and solicitation by Cham-

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ber of Commerce members failed to bring adequate response, an organized campaign was staged with the assistance of the Welfare Fund machinery. This started on April 6 and ran through May. The plan provided for work by two divisions, group A seeking individual gifts and group B under T. P. Gaylord, vice-president of the Westinghouse Company, and W. F. Rust of the Koppers Company, soliciting corporations and employes. The bulk of collections—some $925,000—was made by the latter division. The great handicap this campaign faced is explained by the fact that the publicity on the Pittsburgh Plan had been issued at the very start and the campaign was in the nature of an anti-climax; the declared objective of $3,000,000 was not attained.

The relief activity of the Association has of necessity been considerable. Up to the end of May some $300,000 had been budgeted to the seven agencies of which half was allocated to the Family Welfare Association. Latterly, with the clearing of employable unemployed cases from the lists of the less well-staffed agencies, the relief work has been largely concentrated with that organization. The family agencies, by the way, estimate the extra costs of their own increased field service between February and May at $30,000.

THE Relief Committee of the Association now faces the difficult problem of meeting any increase in demand for relief that may follow upon the gradual and cumulative release from employment of the five thousand workers whose jobs are being completed. This may exhaust the remaining $200,000 in the treasury of the fund available for such use. The situation may even necessitate raising additional emergency relief should employment continue to be so restricted. And the Pittsburgh problem has recently been complicated by labor trouble involving many of the mines of Allegheny County in which wages and employment were already severely limited by the sickness of the soft-coal industry.

According to present prospects however, the Association with its influential backing is planning definitely to resume its efforts on a still larger scale next autumn in the determination to repeat at a time of renewed need the activity which took the edge off the unemployment situation this spring. It must be pointed out that it has not proved possible to put in employment the six thousand men who enrolled in a city-wide registration along with some four thousand reported from the boroughs. This registration was sponsored by the Association at the beginning of its work in February. For the large part, only men who applied for relief to the Department of Public Welfare at the beginning have been placed, and the lists of the agencies cleared of this so-called "white" registration. The "yellow" registration of some ten thousand more of the unemployed could not be handled. Unfortunately, in accordance with the original plan, ten or more city projects which could have been prosecuted at once had to be postponed for the time being in order that the Association might husband its shrinking resources to meet the relief need and to plan for the possible emergency next fall. The Pittsburgh Plan was unique as outlined; but it could not be fully implemented because of inadequate finances.

The Federation of Social Agencies has been giving the services of its assistant executive secretary, Henrietta Lund, as co-ordinator of the work of the seven family agencies at the headquarters of the Emergency Association. E. N. Clopper, the executive secretary, has served as chairman of the Relief Committee. Its Bureau of Social Research, under the direction of Dr. F. F. Stephan, offers facilities for intensive study of the relief problem.

It is of interest that the Allegheny County Emergency Association has already expressed the conviction of the need of planning ahead for the prevention of the recurrence of unemployment. Early in April a representative Long Range Plan Committee was appointed by the Association with Horace Forbes Baker, an experienced civic leader, as chairman. This committee will have a full-time director and staff, and, with regular weekly meetings, has begun to work through six sub-committees, on public work reserves, regularization through management control, stabilization of income, coordinated placement, vocational education and guidance, and research. In the last named, which is of course fundamental to the whole long-range program, the service of the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Pittsburgh, supported by the Buhl Foundation, is immediately available; and one of the best indices of fluctuations in employment has already been set up for the district by its director, Dr. Ralph J. Watkins. A number of specific industrial studies on stabilization have been initiated by its staff and by that of the Research Bureau for Retail training.

IT is too early to attempt a full evaluation of the Pittsburgh Plan. Due allowance may be made for over-enthusiastic publicity that claimed too much too soon, and failed to recognize the tremendous difficulty, already revealed in other communities, of setting up by voluntary subscription a wage fund large enough to provide for mass employment. The heart of the issue, provision of alternative employment for skilled and salaried workers to prevent impairment in their morale, was not reached. Yet the widespread publicity given to the Plan served to direct favorable national attention to Pittsburgh and to its conscious industrial spokesmen; and our leaders, with their reputation for power and accomplishment, are not likely to withdraw from the difficult task they have set themselves of avoiding recourse to the taxing power for the relief of distress. There has been no confession of defeat or retreat to public relief—an easy and costly way out of the emergency in other cities. The definite plan, just announced for next fall, calls for a joint campaign of the Association and the Welfare Fund to raise $4,800,000. Three million of this total is to be used for renewal of the employment effort and the Operating Committee has begun to plan for the directed work of some six thousand employes over the six months of greatest need between October and May.

Through this experience a broad path lies further ahead and moves toward the planning of expansible public works. Or, as a possible alternative, the development of large-scale house-building projects on a limited dividend basis. The valid distinction between work as the sole adequate cure for unemployment and the dole of charity has struck home; the constructive solution is to be given further trial.

Such developments as have already come to pass along with a new mental attitude clearly indicate the possibility that the control of unemployment may become a practical community interest at the heart of industrial America. If the organized effort, born of emergency, continues with the return of business prosperity, the next depression will find Allegheny County prepared to deal with the increased degree of unemployment in a more adequate and scientific way.

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"Good" Children for "Bad"

By MARY ROSS

WHEN Ruth was eight years old she climbed to her father's knee one evening and began to recite some verses to him. "All at once," as the family told later, "without any warning, just that quick, she went out of her mind." Instead of a good little girl she became an incredibly "bad" one. When she was nine she ran away fifteen times within three months, sometimes in her night-gown, sometimes in her bathing-suit. She often went forty miles. On the way she stole whatever attracted her and promptly gave it away, as she did her toys. Opposed by her mother in some trivial matter, she attacked her with butcher knife and scissors. She was placed in one of the mental wards of the Pennsylvania Hospital and screamed, kicked and cursed so that she disturbed adult patients and had to be sent home. Her father fastened a ball and chain to her leg in an effort to control her. With these she was found crawling over a second story balcony "to kill herself." A child took her doll and Ruth ran to the sheriff's house, took a loaded revolver and told her mother that she was going to shoot the child to get the doll back.

This spectacular story of Ruth, told by Drs. Earl D. Bond and Kenneth E. Appel in their book, The Treatment of Behavior Disorders Following Encephalitis (Commonwealth Fund, price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey) is unfortunately characteristic of children who have suffered from encephalitis or "sleeping sickness." "Children formerly orderly, tractable, cheerful and truthful reverse these characteristics. They become disorderly, disobedient, irritable; lie, cheat, steal and often commit gross sexual offenses. . . . Except in the very young there is no intellectual deterioration, although the restlessness may interfere with attention and the development of interests. These children over-react instinctively, and with average intellects at their service, it is very probable that they may contribute significantly to the criminals of our society." Often normal habits of sleep are reversed and at night they are as alert as alley cats, completely upsetting the life of the household about them, while by day they are drowsy. "Some would fall asleep in the daytime, standing up, in school or on the street; one would fall asleep even when a plate of ice cream was set before him and sleepiness in a boy can go no further than that." Their stories make Peck's Bad Boy seem like a paragon of virtue.

Ruth's record, which is that of a number of years ago, ended in total failure. No one, including the hospital, could do anything for her. Dr. Bond and Dr. Appel tell in their book of Dr. William Healy's efforts to help post-encephalitic children by placing them in carefully selected foster homes; here again the result was failure. They quote a neurologist of great experience who declared that never, even in the homes of wealthy people who had every resource of special nurses and governesses, had he seen a good result from treatment of a child who had had encephalitis. Such children have been an insoluble problem. They were intolerable or even dangerous in their own homes and in the schools; they did not belong in jails, though sometimes they were sent to a reformatory as a last result; nor yet in state hospitals, with no facilities for child patients. No one knew what to do with them.

Hence in 1924, which was after the experience with Ruth, the Pennsylvania Hospital decided to try the experiment of a residence school within the hospital itself under the direction of its Division of Mental and Nervous Diseases, to train and re-educate these children who were not sick in the usual sense but merely "impossible." This book is a study of the next six years and of sixty-two children cared for in the Franklin School, as it later was named, for periods varying from three months to three years. Forty-eight of these were post-encephalitic children, the rest young patients of similar age and with similar behavior difficulties, who served as "controls" in the study. At the start the school was made possible by the interest and financial support of the Women's Auxiliary Committee of the Hospital; later by contributions of the Commonwealth Fund.

This story of these years, simple, vivid, often humorous, is exciting reading as it discloses the imagination, ingenuity and sympathy which the doctors and nurses evolved in winning the interest and effort of these pathetic caricatures of children. On the scientific side it is important as a record of what was done for children who had been considered hopeless even by experts; on the human side, it has a still wider appeal for the success of these people in handling such spectacular "badness" points a way and sets a mark for everyday teachers and parents concerned with everyday misbehavior, not different in kind if very different in degree. As the authors point out, their problem is a general one; "an efficient intelligence united to an uncontrolled set of emotions is the explanation of many a modern tragedy."

THE children lived in the hospital with the advantages of playgrounds, gymnasium, swimming-pool, suitable rooms. They were cared for by physicians, psychologists, nurses and teachers who were interested and not alarmed by unusual behavior. "Nothing dampens the enthusiasm for tantrums more than cool and collected and unchanged scientific observation," the authors comment. There were usually not more than twelve boys in the class at one time, though fifty-one in all were received in the years covered by the present study, nor six girls. "The real work is done with the individual child who is singled out for teaching, for confidential talks and for special training with a view to the development of his own abilities. The group is used to help the individual—to try him out, to give him competition, to give him playmates, to give him practice in excelling and being excelled. If the group is allowed to set the pace the experiment will fail. To be exact, one should call this an 'individualistic group' method."

There was a regular regime including housework, school-work, out-of-door play, excursions, a summer camp and so on. And surprisingly enough, to bring together a dozen intolerable children had not at all the effect that one might have supposed of producing a total Bedlam. Instead it seemed to prove the old adage that "it is easier to manage

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a dozen than to manage one." Almost without exception children who had tantalized their families by their sleeplessness at night, fell at once into the way of sleeping as the others did. All but two of the forty-eight post-encephalitic children showed improvement while they were in the hospital. Of twenty who have been returned home nine have made a definitely good and seemingly lasting adjustment. The remainder are listed as doubtful or poor, though among these also there is improvement, and in some instances the home conditions were such that it seemed surprising that the children are doing as well as they are.

From the success of this experience at the Franklin School the authors feel that there is a distinct place in a community for a graded school and playgrounds under psychiatric supervision to handle post-encephalitic children and other children with extreme behavior difficulties. Some of these "patients," they believe, would do well in a day school, going home to sleep at night; others need continuous supervision and training of the kind here described in a school which is an intrinsic part of the hospital itself.

Drugs and medical paraphernalia in the narrow sense had practically no place in the experiment of the Franklin School. The essence was a slow patient re-education, which discovered the child's capacities, built on them and drew them out to give him stability and self-direction. "When the Pennsylvania Hospital began these studies," the authors declare, "the staff was thinking in terms of x-ray examinations and treatment, chemistry and neuropathy, and now after four years it is thinking in terms of education and mental hygiene." And of these in such practical terms as teaching foresight and control by giving children seven cents a week allowance and letting them shop at Woolworth's, where the most desired objects cost ten. "The remedy," the authors conclude, "is a long-distance plan carried out with discretion. We have discussed its application by professionals in cases of children who have had encephalitis; it should be applied to all children by their parents. It is not easy, but it is easier than a lack of plan."

The Meek Inherit the Mirth

By MABEL MADDEN

Drawings by Jeanne Harris

"IF this hot spell don't stop soon, I'll just die," said Mrs. Valerio to Mrs. Corrigan, across the narrow fire escapes that separated the two tenements. It was the beginning of another hot night for the families in the over-crowded houses along the street.

"That's a point for our street," said Mrs. Corrigan answering the questioning look on Mrs. Valerio's face. "When they shout loud like that it means our team is ahead."

Mrs. Corrigan was referring to the volley ball game between the Senior Men of Adams Street and May Street, being played on the street below. For Adams Street was one of the twelve playstreets operated every night from six o'clock until dark by the Recreation Commission. Looking down from her third story window, Mrs. Valerio scanned the street below blocked to traffic and swarming with people. Next to the senior men's volley ball game was the kick ball game of girls fourteen to twenty years of age, and next to that the game of long base played by girls ten to fourteen. The farther end of the street was preempted by the younger children who were playing checkers, jacks, O'Leary, and circle games, under the direction of an energetic young lady, whose armband announced that she was the "play leader."

"Did you go down to listen to the gypsy story-tellers tonight?" asked Mrs. Corrigan.

Mrs. Corrigan was referring to the young ladies, dressed as gypsies, who visit the playstreets to tell stories to the youngsters.

"I hope Tony won't have to work overtime tonight," said Mrs. Valerio. "He was afraid he'd miss the show."

"The show!" exclaimed Mrs. Corrigan. "Is it coming tonight?"

"Sure, the supervisor said so on the bull'tin board."

"Well, I'll get in and finish my dishes. I don't want to miss it. You know, Mrs. Valerio, it's good to live in Cincinnati. The city does so much to make it happier for the likes of us who're too poor to pay for things."

Yes, there it was, the old Traveling Theater truck, rumbling down the street, waiting for the children to make way for it. Some of the youngsters climbed up on the back and rode the half block to the stopping place. The children watched wide-eyed as the driver and his assistant took wooden bucks from the truck, placed them at regular intervals on the street, brought down the sides and back of the truck, making a stage 18 by 18 in diameter. Two inch pipes were inserted in the four corners of the floor, and on these was suspended the cycloramic curtain, covering the entire stage, as a backdrop. Footlights, headlights, and the front draw curtain were next installed and everything was ready for the show.

The first performer was a singer, with a beautiful soprano voice, the high kind the children loved to hear. Then two children, with Dutch costumes did their "Hans and Hilda" song and dance. Their wooden shoes made such a noise that all the children giggled with glee. The one-act comedy brought down rounds of applause from the mothers and fathers, and everyone enjoyed the instrumental trio, and accordian solos which followed.

Then the musical director asked if everyone didn't want to join in a song. For fifteen minutes the street resounded with the six or seven hundred voices singing popular songs, following the words which were thrown on the screen by the stereopticon machine. It was now almost nine o'clock, and the director hastened to erect the movie curtain. A two-reel comedy completed the show, and the children started home to dream of the funny man getting into all sorts of mix-ups with his banged-up old automobile.

This, in brief, is a scene enacted every night during the summer months in the congested districts of Cincinnati. The Traveling Theater was designed and built by Will R. Reeves, the director of recreation, nine years ago. Since that time, eight cities in the United States have established similar theaters. The theater visits one playstreet each eve-

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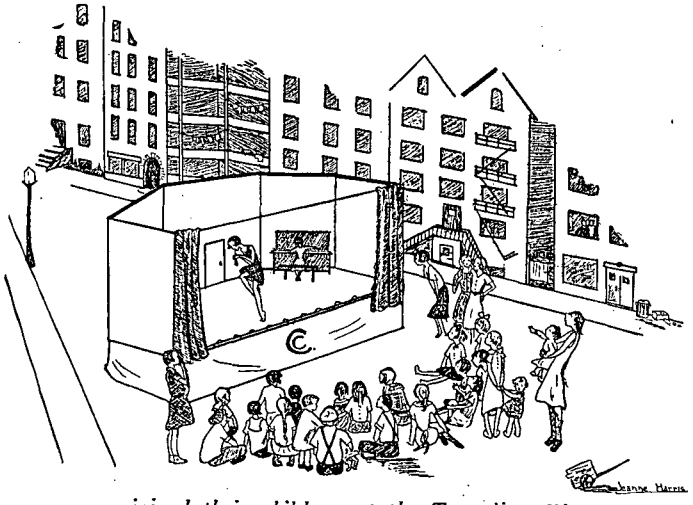
ning. These streets are closed to traffic, by order of the City Manager.

The most difficult problem, of course, is to secure a good program for each night of the week. Since the Recreation Commission budget is so limited, it is impossible to allot any funds to pay for the entertainment features. Therefore, all performers must volunteer their services. No one is paid. The programs are provided by the various music, dancing and dramatic schools and many interested individuals not connected with any organization.

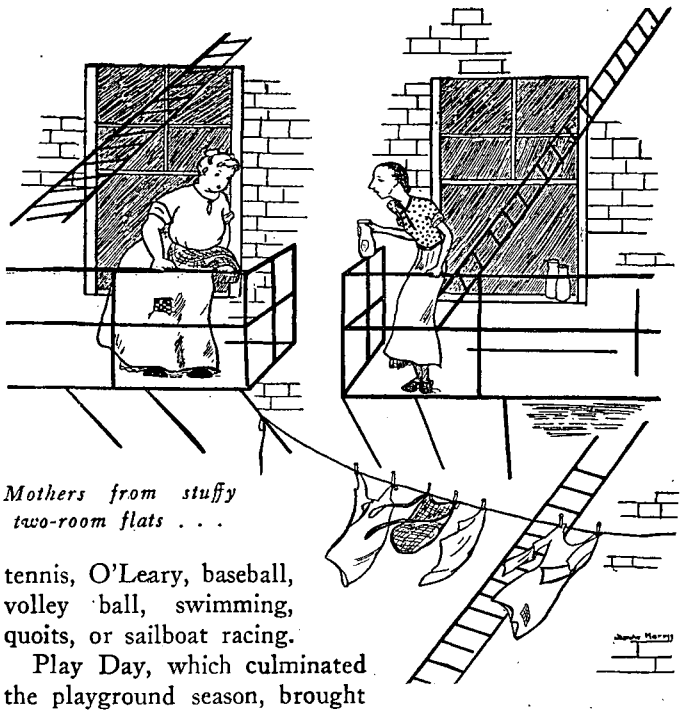
In order to secure performers, it is necessary to have someone call for them at their homes, take them to the Theater, and return them to their homes after the performance. The Traveling Theater is, in this respect, an example of the fine things that can be accomplished by community cooperation. The Service, Luncheon, and Civic Clubs of the city are most generous in providing automobile transportation. The Cincinnatus, Rotary, Kiwanis, Chamber of Commerce, Council of Jewish Women, Ruth Lodge, Lions, Woman's City Club, Cooperative Club, and Civitan Club each agree to give two weeks during the summer when the members of their organizations take care of the transportation for the theater and gypsy story-teller.

When the theater was first started the programs were devised for the entertainment of children. It was found, however, that two-thirds of the audiences were adults, mothers who were cooped up in their two-room flats all day, washing, ironing and taking care of a large brood of children. They hadn't the money to pay for admission to commercial theaters, and if they had the money they couldn't take with them very small children. The fathers, after working in a hot factory all day, came home to a hotter tenement room at night. These, then, the fathers and mothers as well as children, were the ones who brought their chairs and benches and sat down to enjoy the fun of the Traveling Theater.

But, as Mrs. Corrigan would say, this is not all the City of Cincinnati does to make it happier for "the likes of us who are poor." Additional playgrounds are being opened every year, under the direction of Robert E. Coady, one of the most progressive playground supervisors in the country. The daily attendance count for the eleven weeks' season in 1930 totalled 1,040,000. The increase in attendance at playgrounds, playstreets and swimming pools was 8 per cent over any previous year. Each week saw a special tournament in progress, either jacks, hopscotch, checkers, paddle tennis, O'Leary, baseball, volley ball, swimming, quoits, or sailboat racing.



. . . joined their children at the Traveling Theater



Mothers from stuffy two-room flats . . .

Play Day, which culminated the playground season, brought more than two thousand children to Carson Field to participate in active games, while those children preferring dramatics and folk dancing appeared in the "Happy Piper," the annual Playground Pageant presented at the Cincinnati Zoological Garden.

Workbenches on each playground, completely equipped with tools and material, provided opportunities for all children to learn to use their hands in constructing useful and artistic projects. A handcraft specialist visited each playground weekly to assist embryonic wood carvers, painters, sculptors, carpenters, ship builders, and so on. Visitors at the playground handcraft exhibit marvelled at the fine workmanship, ingenuity and originality of many of the articles made by children under sixteen years of age.

The playground orchestra and band, trained by the Recreation Commission Music Director, closed their season with daily concerts at the Health Week celebration at the Zoo. What a thrill it was for the children to play on the same stage from which Paul Whiteman, Sousa, Henry Fillmore and other famous leaders had held their audiences spell bound!

A playground library provided a choice of thirty-five hundred books including the best known children's and standard classics. A judicious suggestion from the playleader in many instances started children on the "reading habit" which will brighten spare hours in later life.

Nor are the older people overlooked in this constructive program for intelligently and happily-used leisure time. All playgrounds are reserved for the exclusive use of adults after 5:30 P. M. The older girls and boys have their tennis, and baseball and volley ball leagues, while their fathers vie in horse-shoe pitching. Their mothers join the Playground Mothers' Clubs, which in addition to many social activities, provide proper supervision and chaperonage for the playground dances conducted three nights a week from eight to ten o'clock.

Yea, verily, we agree with Mrs. Corrigan, as long as the Recreation Commission continues its sincere and progressive efforts for the under-privileged, "It's good to live in Cincinnati."

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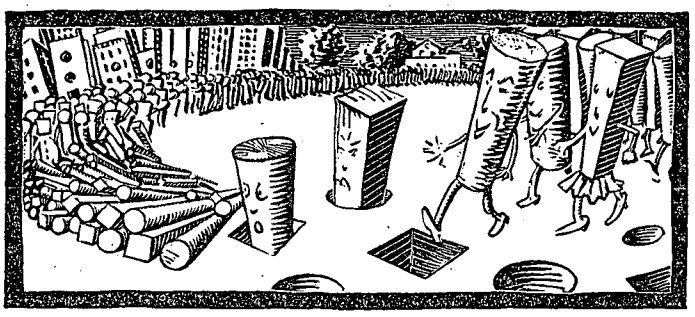

SOCIAL PRACTICE

Statistical Vistas

A WHOLE new field of exploration was glimpsed one warm evening in May by a hundred statisticians from every walk of their professional life who were brought together in New York by the American Statistical Association to discuss Statistical Measures of Social Aspects of Unemployment. "This is the first program ever presented on this subject," said William A. Berridge, economist of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. "Five years ago this meeting could not have been held. We should have had nothing to talk about." How much progress has been made in applying the statistical gauge to social conditions is indicated by the subject range of the graphs and charts displayed at the meeting: Comparative Fluctuations in Employment and Relief Statistics; Summary of Trends in Relief During Depression; What Happens to Individual Savings During Depression; Relation Between Crime and Employment Fluctuations; and Unemployment and the Family. But all this statistical largesse only tantalized the statisticians as a glimpse of how much further they could go by digging deeper into existing sources of data, especially in savings banks, life insurance companies and large industrial establishments. Immediate steps should be taken, they agreed, to collect data on the results of unemployment, especially on family life and health, data which would be related in their comparisons with the unemployed group and not with the entire community.

The Housekeeper in Case Work

VISITING housekeeper service which has long been the tool of the case worker in Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia, is to be dignified by a survey. The Bureau of Jewish Social Research has been requested by the New York Foundation to report on the service in New York as it has been developed by a committee of the Jewish Social Service Association and the Maternal Aid Society. During the past year the Association placed housekeepers in 120 families in order to tide over domestic crises and avoid taking children out of their homes. The Jewish Home Finding Society of Chicago has used visiting housekeepers since 1924. The Chicago Home Finding Society started the service last year and counts it as a valuable adjunct to its child-caring program.

The Charity Wage

ST. PAUL is still divided in its opinion of its last winter's municipal work-relief program. Was it a job or was it charity that it gave to its unemployed? Was it "the best thing that could have happened," as many business men declare, or was it "the worst kind of a dole," as certain social workers and labor leaders contend? The St. Paul plan was worked out between the Board of Public Welfare and the Bureau of Sanitation of the Department of Public Works. An able-bodied man applying to the Board for aid was referred to the Bureau with an order for a definite number of days' work, but was required to agree in writing that "my compensation for above mentioned work is to be paid by the Board of Public Welfare as it see fit." The Board "saw fit" to compensate the men at the rate of forty-five cents an hour, paid not in cash but in kind. Between September and mid-April the city received an aggregate of 19,318 days of labor, worth at the given rate $69,544, for which it paid in groceries and fuel. Since it would presumably have been obliged to dispense the groceries and fuel anyway it counts what was accomplished in cleaning up vacant lots, alleys and dumps as clear velvet.

G. A. Lundquist, executive secretary of the St. Paul Board of Public Welfare, feels that at least half of the men who obtained this kind of work-relief had no serious objection to it: "Many men felt a satisfaction in earning their groceries and fuel even though they knew that the funds came from the Department of Public Welfare and that they had the status of dependent and needy persons. Old timers accustomed to feeding at the public crib without working, hurled invective at the new order but fell in line reasonably well. The men were closely observed and those who had good work records were given preference when regular employment opened up."

A New Deal at Children's Village

THE Children's Village at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., is engaged this summer in weaving together the strands of its new educational program which will be put into operation in September. While the project is educational at base it spreads over the whole institution and involves a realignment of the program with the academic work extended over the entire year and closely coordinated with vocational, recreational and all other activities. A classification by age groups, broken down into smaller and smaller units according to special capacities will, it is believed, go far toward solving the age-old problem of individualizing the institutional child. The new plan at Children's Village is being closely followed by everyone concerned with institutions for children, especially for children with delinquent tendencies who express themselves in rebellion against the ordinary public-school system. The whole project will be discussed further in The Survey as it goes into action. It is the outcome of the study of the school system of the Village made last year by the School of Education of New York University with the financial help of the Commonwealth Fund. In putting the recommendations of the study into effect, Col. Leon G. Faulkner and E. L. Fletcher of the Village have the continuing assistance as educational adviser of G. C. Minard, professor of education at the University.

Sampling the Unemployed

WHATEVER next winter may bring in the way of unemployment we shall at least have more knowledge of the technique of measuring its extent in a given community. The Department of Statistics of the Russell Sage Foundation in cooperation with the Yale Institute of Human Relations and the New Haven Citizens' Committee on Unemployment is engaged in a survey in New Haven which is designed to develop and test methods by which the statistical device of sampling may be applied to obtain accurate measurement of the extent of unemployment. The complete canvass of a city population is expensive and unnecessary, say the statisticians. Sampling, involving the investigation of a relatively small part of the population with qualified investigators and carefully devised schedules, can be made to give highly accurate representations of the whole. It is essential however that the sample be properly selected since misleading conclusions may result from samples which overweight certain sections of the population.

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New Haven will use the factual results of the survey in such unemployment relief plans as it may find necessary. The Foundation will embody the results in terms of methodology in a treatise on local surveys of unemployment which will discuss alternative methods and suggest standard schedules and tabulation forms for inquiries of different degrees of intensity. In pointing the way toward establishing standard methods of measuring unemployment it will endeavor to answer such major questions as: How much and what information shall be sought? How shall questions be formulated? What sort of investigators shall be used? In what form and detail shall answers be tabulated? How shall the rate of unemployment be computed? If only a portion of the population is canvassed how shall the portion be selected?

Standard methods of measuring unemployment which it is hoped this study will establish will be of great value everywhere. They will enable communities to save time in getting surveys underway, will improve the quality of results and will increase the comparability of surveys at different times and in different places.

When Kinfolk Disappear

RUNNING down the relatives of patients in state hospitals has led the Illinois Department of Public Welfare on a lively chase this past year into every state in the union. The Illinois law requires that relatives or legal "best friends" provide clothing for patients in hospitals for nervous and mental cases. But patients cannot go bare because relatives slip out from under and so the hospitals found themselves with a steadily mounting clothing bill and technically no funds to pay it. A systematic campaign was therefore launched to locate kinfolk and conservators and to put pressure on them to meet their obligation. The effort has yielded a good many thousand dollars and a good many interesting human by-products. Many patients in the hospitals turned out to be missing persons whom families had sought for years, often to settle estates of considerable value; a fair sprinkling proved to be aliens subject to deportation. Sons were united with parents whom they thought dead and long lost sisters found each other. Altogether the campaign cleaned up a good many family records as well as back bills for clothing.

Old Maids in Boston

PUT the New England old maid into a case record and she becomes, if you please, a "dependent spinster," about as dreary a walk in life, judging from a Boston investigation, as flesh is heir to. The new Massachusetts Old Age Assistance Act which begins to operate this month has inspired a whole flock of inquiries into the social condition of specific groups which it affects. As a part of a larger research project Pauline Davis of Simmons College, a fellow in the research department of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, took a look into the lives of 172 aged spinsters dependent on city aid. She found that most of them were victims of some form or other of physical breakdown which cut off or impaired their earning power, never very high. As unskilled workers in low-paid factory, laundry or domestic jobs they had spent perhaps fifty years of their lives in a struggle for the barest existence. Miss Davis found twice as many spinsters as bachelors dependent on outdoor relief. This she says is because the reearning power of the old girls, small as it is, is greater than that of the old boys, and they are able longer to stave off the dreaded trip to the almshouse. Private institutions for the aged were better thought of by the women, for here Miss Davis found three spinsters to one bachelor, while the almshouses harbored only one spinster to three bachelors.

HEALTH

The Briggs Law's Little Sisters

MASSACHUSETTS' famous Briggs Law requiring that all persons charged with felony be referred to the Department of Mental Diseases for examination, has been augmented by two important new acts extending the benefit of psychiatric facts to the courts for other groups of cases. One requires a thorough physical and mental examination of all juvenile delinquents of seven to seventeen before commitment to a State training school; the other, a similar examination of truants and school offenders before commitment to a county training school. The acts do not restrict the action of the court but they insist that before action the court must have the findings of qualified and unbiassed examiners on the child with whom they are dealing. The Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene hails the laws as a signal measure, "a long step in recognition of the mental factor in crime and delinquency."

Philadelphia's Health League

WHEN Philadelphia's health and hospitals were surveyed under the direction of Dr. Haven Emerson one of the important recommendations was that a health league be organized to bring together and develop the work of public and private health agencies and the medical profession. Through 1930 a number of meetings were held, resulting in the organization in November of the Philadelphia Health League with Dr. George P. Muller as president and Alexander Fleisher as executive secretary. Nearly thirty health and medical groups joined in. Another step tying health work into the social planning of the city still more closely, has recently been taken by affiliation with the new Philadelphia Community Council, of which the Health League now becomes the Health Division. The member agencies of the League pay dues to the Council, which supplies office space and secretarial service, while the president and secretary of the Council become ex-officio members of the board of the Health League and vice versa. Among current research furthered by the organization are a study on maternal mortality, one on Philadelphia's health days and weeks, a study of a community program for pre-school health, and one to advise the city's attorneys as to effective ways in which their clients may direct bequests to further Philadelphia's health.

Hail and Farewell

LOOKING at its highschool graduates, the Detroit Department of Health feels a glow of satisfaction. They have been examined repeatedly, they have been vaccinated against smallpox, immunized against diphtheria. They have been taught to swim and, it is hoped, acquainted with the fundamentals of health education. For twelve years they have been under the interested supervision of school teachers, nurses and physicians.

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The effort even shows statistically. Among Detroit's high-school students only 20 per cent have serious dental defects as compared with 50 per cent of the first-graders in the elementary schools; only 13 per cent some evidence of disease of the tonsils compared with 28 per cent of the children entering school. "This group is, in the main," the Department comments, "now being turned out into the world where they will not be under such careful medical and health supervision as they have received in the past. Failure will be found not so much in our lack of securing corrections of defects up to this date, but rather in the inability of individuals to carry on by themselves. If there is further failure to continue to secure health advice, failure to enjoy healthful living in the future as limited by their present capacities, this should be chargeable at least in part to the inadequacy of health teaching in our schools. It will mean that we have failed to teach these future workers the need of such care, the value and the method of securing adequate health counsel."

How Nurses Fight Depression

WHAT the public health nurses of Pittsburgh are giving in nerve strain, muscle power and shoe leather toward meeting the needs of the present depression is suggested from figures forwarded by Helen V. Stevens, director of the Public Health Nursing Association. During the first four months of 1931 the demand for nursing service, i. e., new cases, just doubled as compared with 1930 as new cases reported rose from 4718 to 9567. This is due in part to the fact that there were more nurses and more Fords in the organization, but in larger part to the fact that unemployment caused people to ask for service who formerly would not have done so, and to the increased work and activity of social and health agencies due to unemployment. In January and February of 1931, for example, the City Department of Welfare referred more cases than in all of 1930. While demand was increasing 100 per cent, work done—i. e., the number of visits—rose 29 per cent in an effort to keep up with it. But work done depends on nurse-power—the number of nursing hours available—and on the wherewithal to pay for nurses. Nurse-power increased 18 per cent, disbursements 17 per cent, in contrast to the rise of 29 per cent in work done. The answer of course is that each nurse did more. That in turn is reflected by the cost per visit, which shows a steady downward trend. In January 1930 it was $1.05; by March 1930 it fell to 91 cents, thanks to the harder and faster work of the nurses, and by March 1931 it was 80 cents! "The cost is an index," Miss Stevens writes, "as we are cutting all possible corners. We find for example that the nurses are making all the visits that are physically possible during the hours on duty and are doing record work at home in the evenings, which of course should never be. As vacation time comes on we find what slack there is in the work is more than taken up by the decrease in nursing hours. I am sure that every visiting nurse organization is facing the same situation throughout the country."

A Healthy Bridge Over the Gap

HEALTH and education have joined hands in an unusual plan that Syracuse is using to get its young kindergarten charges and their mothers ready for school in advance. The habit classes, now under the supervision of Rosamond Praeger of the Department of Health, began in a small way five years ago in connection with preschool clinics. A psychiatrist and the nurses conducted a mothers' group in the school building while elsewhere the youngsters had a playroom under supervision. Attendance was kept up through the generalized nursing service of the Health Department while students in training in the kindergarten department of the City Normal School and student nurses in public health served as playroom teachers. The aim is to give the mothers reliable knowledge of child care and a practical demonstration of preschool education, and to give these very young children a chance to play with their contemporaries and to get acquainted with the school buildings before they were formally enrolled as pupils. With the conclusion of the Milbank Health Demonstration, under which the work was started, the City Department of Health took over the preschool clinics, and this autumn the Board of Education will take over the habit-training classes in a full-time program.

There are to be as many of these habit-training classes as can be squeezed into the days of the week, with nurses and student teachers as personnel, and mothers' classes at other times of the day. A psychiatrist serves as consultant and lecturer, a psychiatric social worker—the mental health supervisor of the Bureau of Nursing—works with him on the program and on problem cases. Mothers have a chance for private conferences with the psychiatrist by appointment and may watch the children for a part—but not all—of the playroom period. On the other hand no children are permitted to come along in the mothers' meetings. Thus for both parent and child the habit classes bridge the gap between home and school, having taught the children to get along with others outside the shelter of home and having taught the mothers to trust their children to others and to understand the ideas and plans on which the work in the schools is based.

The adult groups are open to anyone interested, though it is the mothers of children from two to six or those sharing in the care of such children who are particularly solicited to attend. While the children's playrooms are limited to those of preschool age, in rare instances exceptions will be made.

Lowering Costs of Medical Care

PERHAPS in an effort to keep the cost of babies in line with the stock market, Presbyterian Hospital in New York City has announced an instalment plan of payment for obstetric patients. For those unable to pay for a private physician a fee of $45 covers the entire hospital bill including laboratory charges, for a usual ten-days stay. Additional days cost $4 apiece. This fee may be paid in advance, $5 on registration and $5 a month during pregnancy until all is paid. If the patient is not delivered at the hospital, the money is refunded except for $5 which pays for initial examinations at registration. Patients are cared for in the regular obstetric wards by resident physicians under the supervision of the head of that department. Patients who are able to afford a physician's charges also may use the instalment plan but are charged rates in proportion to the accommodation which they desire.

Instalment payments in advance or even after the illness was over were one of the provisions of a middle-rate plan for hospital patients tried for a year by the hospitals and physicians of Keokuk, Iowa, and reported in a pamphlet just issued by the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago, which cooperated in the experiment. The aim was to give not charity but hospital care including the doctor's services, at an inclusive rate which would be within the means of middle-class families and still fair to doctor, hospital and community. Rates were approximately half those prevailing in usual private practice in the city. The circumstances of each patient were investigated by the hospitals' admitting officer, who then referred the facts to the attending physician for acceptance or rejection under the plan. Despite its approval by the hospitals, patients and influential citizens the plan was terminated at the end of the year by vote of the medical staffs. Copies of the report detailing the plan, its working and the attitudes of physician, on request from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, 900 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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COMMUNITIES

A Housing Tabloid

THE tabloid idea has been put to good use by the Housing Section of the Welfare Council of New York. Its Committee on Legislation has successfully condensed the multiple-dwellings law with its various amendments, a formidable document of over 80,000 words, into a pamphlet of less than 800 words. Believing that a large proportion of violations of the tenement-house law on the part of landlord as well as tenant grow out of sheer ignorance of the law, the Committee decided to "translate" and summarize the legal phraseology into simple language comprehensible to a child or to persons with a limited knowledge of English. Such is the pamphlet entitled The Rights and Duties of Tenement Dwellers and Owners. A first edition of 10,000 copies has been distributed to owners and tenants and to social workers, ministers, school teachers, mothers' clubs, parents' associations and others whose daily work puts them in touch with the first two groups. That such a pamphlet meets a need is indicated by the requests for over 16,000 copies received within a month of publication. It is serving as the foundation of an active campaign to improve conditions in existing tenements. Copies may be obtained from the Housing Section, Welfare Council, 122 East 22 Street, New York City.

Train 'em Young

IN 1920, 273 adults were killed in automobile fatalities in Chicago; in the same year 192 children were killed. In 1929, 639 adults were killed and at an equal rate of increase approximately 350 children would have died from this cause. But as a matter of fact only 166 children were killed. And this encouraging situation so far as children are concerned continues to date. Though other factors have probably contributed to the high rate of increase of deaths among adults, credit for the surprising relative decrease in juvenile fatalities is in large measure given to the Boy Scout Patrols. Organized in 1921 and now operating in nearly every elementary and junior high-school in the city, each patrol consists of a captain, two lieutenants and seven sergeants and patrol officers appointed by the principal and directed by a supervisor, usually the teacher of physical education. These youthful officers take charge of grade crossings in the vicinity of the schools before the morning opening and immediately after school hours. Trained in their duties and wearing insignia of authority they hold back the traffic for the children until a lull in the stress occurs, or by a mere raising of the right hand at the appropriate moment stop oncoming traffic until the youngsters have crossed the street safely. Similar organization elsewhere have been equally successful, notably the Boy Patrols in Milwaukee. During the four-year period that they have been operating only one child has been killed going to or from school. Besides definitely saving the lives of hundreds of youngsters annually, the Patrols are invaluable from another angle, inculcating as they do in the minds of future citizens a wholesome respect for traffic regulations which may preserve the lives of countless adults in years to come.

Moderate Priced Houses Lead

THAT the family with a moderate income, statements to to the contrary notwithstanding, offers a fertile field for trade to the builder is indicated by figures recently published by the National Association of Real Estate Boards. Of the most recent 10,108 sales of houses made by members of its broker divisions in 76 cities located in 26 states, the District of Columbia and one Canadian province, 5499 sales—or over 54 per cent of the total—were of houses costing under $8000 for land and buildings. Of this number 1041, about 20 per cent, were in the $6000 to $6900 group, followed by a close second of 1008 houses priced from $4000 to $4900. Third and fourth places were taken by the $5000-$5900 and the $7000-$7900 groups representing respectively 988 and 845 sales, followed by the $3000-$3900 group with 391 sales. The remaining 4609 sales were distributed among the higher priced brackets ranging from $8000 to $35,000. That the majority of sales were below $8000 indicates that a desire for an attractive home is potent and deep-seated in the heart of all human beings regardless of income. It suggests that in those cities where multiple-family dwellings are necessarily the custom, making it impossible for every family to purchase a house, there is nevertheless a large group of potential customers waiting to take advantage of another possible method whereby they will be assured good homes at fair rentals—when, as and if that method is worked out.

The Slum Must Go

THOSE who believe that new houses for low-income groups can and will be supplied in sufficient numbers only by the application of sound economic principles will welcome the statements made by speakers at the recent annual convention of the American Construction Council, a group of "hard boiled" business men. It was the consensus of opinion that only in the rebuilding of the slums and blighted areas the country over is to be found the salvation of the hard-hit building industry. To achieve this two definite suggestions were made—one a plan to provide equity money by raising $250,000,000 for building from a security issue supervised by a state agency, such as the State Housing Board of New York, and to be sold to the public; the other, the organization of a construction investment trust financed entirely by the constituent branches of the industry itself, whereby funds will be made available to put over a reasonable building program. A real step forward when the industry itself admits, regardless of the underlying motives, that the slum must go.

A Scholarship in Living

GOOD housing, it is realized, implies more than a decent building. The character of the neighborhood is perhaps of even greater importance. Yet some of the effects and defects of an undesirable neighborhood can be counteracted at least as far as the residents of a multiple-family dwelling are concerned by the organization of communal activities within the building. Take as illustration the Lavenberg Homes, a modern 109-family apartment house situated in the heart of New York's densly populated lower East Side. Though admittedly not in any sense an economic solution of the housing problem, built and operated as it is by the Lavenberg Foundation which also meets the deficit of about $1.10 per room monthly, this housing experiment, as its sponsors claim, serves as a laboratory for research to the renting industry—social research of a kind barely possible in buildings which are constantly faced with the necessity of producing a profit for their owners. In the words of the directors of the Foundation, the Lavenberg Homes offer

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a kind of scholarship in living to the families under its aegis—for the tenants are given the opportunity to participate in all sorts of social and educational activities directed by trained social workers and other professionals. According to the second annual report just published, 21 clubs and other group activities functioned regularly and were well attended in 1930. During the year a better babies contest drew entries of 26 children between the ages of six months and four years living in the houses. A summer play school was attended last year daily by 135 children. The roof has been equipped with play apparatus partly paid for by the Roof Association, an organization composed of resident parents. A savings bank operated by the children themselves has been organized for the young people of the house, while a loan fund for adults is administered by the Fathers' Club. English classes are conducted for mothers. And so on. In 1929 there was an attendance record of 8489; in 1930, 20,111. Further commentary on the value of such community organization is perhaps unnecessary. It should be added however that similar activities are a part of the warp and woof of the comparatively few existing low-cost self-supporting housing experiments.

Public and Private Welfare

PACIFIC COAST folk—public welfare officials, community-chest and social-work executives gathered at Berkeley under the wing of the California Conference of Social-Work—sought to discover some of the recent changes in public and private responsibility in welfare work. But a four-hour session only scratched the surface and revealed the extent of organized study required to bring together available facts and to chart future trends. Undaunted the group accepted the challenge and undertook the job, forming then and there the Pacific Coast Conference Committee to conduct a year's study of the division, organization and interrelationship of public and private support and management of social-welfare activities.

The Committee has as parent organizations the Pacific Coast Conference of Community Chest Executives, the California Association of Public Welfare Officials and the section on organization and administration of the California Conference of Social Work. J. H. Rainwater of the community-chest group is chairman and Harvey Lebron of Stanford University is secretary. A dozen leaders in community and welfare work with a sprinkling of college professors are included among the members. The committee proposes to institute a coast-wide and if possible a country-wide research into the conditions and problems resulting from the many recent shifts from private to public support and management of welfare activities especially in the fields of relief, health, pensions, recreation and child welfare. It will cooperate with committees from Washington, Oregon and other states and from its findings will draw conclusions as to the principles and considerations which should control future changes between public and private responsibility.

Forms for Citizen Surveyors

TO a community contemplating a survey comes first aid in the form of a 124-page brochure, edited by Aubrey W. Williams and published by the Wisconsin Conference of Social Work, giving forms for citizens in quest of a knowledge of their town's historical background, city planning, municipal government, industry, health, education, library, social work, recreation, town and country relations, and religion. The respective forms are prepared by experts in the special fields they cover with the aid and counsel of many others concerned with the subject, while Mr. Williams' foreword tells how to go about doing it all. The brochure is entitled How Good Is Your Town: Forms for Citizens' Surveys. For further information address Aubrey Williams, who is executive secretary of the Wisconsin Conference of Social Work, at the University Extension Building, Madison, Wis.

INDUSTRY

Brookwood Sums Up

WHAT has been done by Brookwood Labor College, this country's most ambitious experiment in workers' education, during its first ten years and what appears to be its "next steps" are discussed by Helen Norton, a faculty member, in a recent issue of Labor Age. In its ten years Brookwood had graduated 223 young industrial workers representing 27 states, 7 foreign countries and 35 unions. About 14 per cent of the students were from unorganized industries. In the first four classes (1923-6) nearly 45 per cent came from the needle trades. This proportion dropped to about 22 per cent during the years 1927-30 with a corresponding increase in the number of textile students, particularly from the South. Of the 150 students who were members of trade unions when they came to Brookwood, only 94 are active today. Some graduates have been expelled from their unions, other have "quit in disgust" because of trade-union politics. A few have found their way into the Socialist or Communist Parties. Some graduates have been blacklisted because of organizing activities and have "gone into other and unorganized industries." Some students have left the trade-union movement because unemployment has made it impossible for them to keep up union dues. "A few students have been washouts." What this labor educator calls "labor political activity" claimed 13 of the earlier graduates, 30 of the 1927-30 group, a trend which she regards as "a result of the stagnation of the trade-union movement." Miss Norton feels that more and more the Brookwood student group is going to be drawn from the unorganized, unskilled workers and that after graduation they will increasingly be found carrying on workers' education projects and functioning as organizers and leaders outside of the "official labor movement."

Chasing the Yellow Dog

OHIO and Colorado passed bills in their recent legislative sessions outlawing the "yellow-dog" contract in industrial relations. Three other states had previously enacted similar laws. The "yellow-dog" contract by which an employer binds a prospective employe not to maintain union affiliations during the term of his employment, has been widely condemned by labor organizations, economists, bar associations and civic groups. Its use has increased in Ohio since the break-up of the soft-coal miners' union. The effect of the yellow-dog contract is of course open-shop operation of mine or plant, compelling the individual worker to accept the wage-rate and working conditions laid down by the employer. The new Ohio law makes invalid any contract between employer and employe "whereby either party to such agreement undertakes . . . not to join, become or remain a member of any labor organization or organization of employers; either party . . . promises that he will withdraw from the employment relation in the event that he joins, becomes or remains a member" of any union or employers' organization. The Ohio and Colorado bills have been signed by the governors. A similar measure passed by the Indiana legislature was vetoed. Bills have been introduced into Con-

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gress to outlaw the yellow-dog contract but although they have been favored by committees both of House and Senate they have so far failed to pass.

Wage Cuts for Women

SHARP drops in the wage levels of women workers in New York City since the fall of 1929 are shown in a report compiled by Frieda S. Miller, director of the Women's Bureau of the State Department of Labor. Except for permanent, full-time saleswomen in the stores, the white-collar worker is found to be distinctly less well off than she was a year and a half ago. Thus clerks whose wages ranged from $10 to $22 a week with an average of $16.50 were offered $8 to $18 a week in February 1931. The salary for inexperienced stenographers used to be $15 a week. Today it is reported as $9 with the labor market heavily oversupplied. Skilled, experienced stenographers who used to get $35 a week are now expected to work for $20. Jobs calling for bookkeeping training which paid $23 to $25 before the stock market crash now pay $15. A much higher educational standard is also required of practically all types of women office workers. Cashiers of restaurants are now offered $18 instead of $23, and waitresses in a chain of lunchrooms who used to receive $10 a week are getting $6. Large industrial groups show cuts in their weekly wages ranging from 33 cents to $4.33. Wages for domestic workers, this report shows, have been more sharply cut than for any other group (see The Survey, June 15, page 317). This applies less to trained servants than to "general houseworkers" who received $40 to $70 before the depression and are now paid from $15 to $55 a month. Miss Miller's report is based on figures supplied the Department of Labor by several branches of the State Employment Bureau, a large commercial agency specializing in office help, a New York daily and the Industrial Bulletin relating to the wages offered in New York City for various kinds of women's work in the fall of 1929 and the wages for the same types of employment today.

Small Employers and Big Problems

EXECUTIVES of smaller industries are meeting August 10 to 15 at Lake George, N. Y., to discuss their common problems "without being told how similar problems are handled by very large organizations which have resources and experts not available to the small establishment." The conference is being organized by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc. The program is based on a questionnaire sent to the management of a large number of small and moderate-sized plants to determine the matters they hold of most importance for consideration at such a meeting. Among the topics to be discussed are safety problems of smaller plants, mitigating the hazards of employment, financial incentives for wage-earners and management personnel, smoothing out production fluctuations, medical service in the smaller plant. The conference is in line with the statement frequently made by Frances Perkins, New York state industrial commisioner, and others to the effect that the real problems of industrial relations—safety, steady work, and so on—lie not with the few huge industrial enterprises but with the small employers who in the aggregate employ the majority of the wage-earners in this country.

Poisoned on the Job

DANGERS of occupational poisoning faced by modern industrial workers are indicated in a recent report by the New York State Department of Labor covering compensation cases for 1930. Eighteen types of industrial poisoning were compensated last year, though 27 different poisons are covered by the New York law. Altogether 770 cases of occupational poison were reported, of which 350 were due to lead, 36 to benzol, 29 to chromium, 21 to carbon monoxide and 334 to all other industrial poisons. The report points out that one of the difficulties in preventing occupational poisoning is that "no sooner have you banished one poison than another comes to take its place." Thus the substitution of chrome plating for nickel for bathroom fixtures, toasters, toilet articles and so on means that a large group of workers are now exposed to the danger of chromic acid poisoning "which may cause perforation of the nasal septum and disagreeable sores on the bodies of the workers." Fur workers use analine dyes, some of which are harmless, some poisonous; they also run the risk of anthrax from inhaling dust from furs unless due precautions are taken. Anthrax is also an industrial hazard in brush-making, carpet-weaving and leather-tanning, in handling raw hides and wool. Other prominent occupational poisons mentioned in the report are arsenic, which may be contracted in various trades—pottery-decorating, feather-curling, carpet-making, for instance, and also silica poisoning (silicosis), the peril of workers in sand blast-cleaning and other dusty trades which is not recognized as a compensable disease in New York (see The Survey, January 15, 1929, page 507). Hope of preventing silicosis comes, however, in the invention of a device to protect workers in rock-drilling, sand-blasting and metal-grinding, recently tested before the anti-silicosis committee appointed by Frances Perkins. The demonstration was made under the auspices of the New York State Department of Labor, the Harvard School of Public Health and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which gave funds to build the device.

Hollywood Figures

DISILLUSIONING facts about chances for work as "extras" in Hollywood and about the rates of pay for the comparatively few "extras" taken on are offered by the California State Department of Industrial Relations, based on figures supplied by the Central Casting Corporation of Hollywood (see The Survey, November 1, 1926, page 141). During 1930, 17,541 men, women and children registered as extras at the casting bureau. Only 833 persons averaged a day's work a week or better. Of these 95 averaged two days a week and less than 3 days. No individual had "full-time" work. Of the extras who actually landed jobs 13 per cent worked for $5 a day, about 36 per cent for $7.50 a day and 43 per cent $10 a day. Less than 6 per cent were paid over $10 for a day's work, usually because of some special qualification such as being an expert swimmer or possessing an elaborate wardrobe. The average daily wage is given as $9.74 and in many instances the day's wage represents the week's wage as well. The average daily placement by the casting bureau last year was: men 545; women 243; children 19. The report points out that the introduction of the talkies and the general business depression is affecting the status of extras as well as of the entire industry. The report carries the usual warning to stage-struck men and women and the parents of stage-struck children to face the facts of the Hollywood situation rather than dream of an easy road "onto the lot" as an extra and from extra to stardom.

Cleveland Hotels

THE controversy in Cleveland between unionized hotel workers and the Cleveland Hotels Association, Inc., which presented so many difficulties to the "learned societies" during their December meetings still drags on (see The Survey, February 15, page 531). One of the leading downtown hotels involved, the Hollenden, made a settlement early in May. The terms have not been published but the statement given out in regard to them is that the agreement is oral, that the employes accepted a slight wage reduction and that union members have been reemployed. The pickets have been withdrawn. So far the other five large hotels have made no move toward an agreement but it is commonly supposed that with one exception they are preparing to do so.

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EDUCATION

Adult School Meetings

REFLECTING the current preoccupation with ways and means, the American Association for Adult Education adopted a resolution at its recent meeting requesting the executive committee to study public financing of all types of adult education, local, state and federal. Another resolution pointed out that a backward look over the association's five years of work shows "a growing orderliness in the diverse activities and the newer and large meanings which are given to adult education not only by the agencies themselves but by the public at large." The sixth annual meeting of the association held at the New School of Social Research in New York City late in May, brought together 600 leaders from all sections of the country. The digest of the first five years' work presented by Morse A. Cartwright, the director, covered projects in alumni education, unemployment and adult education, radio education, rural education and the little theater. Among the major studies sponsored by the organization have been research into the learning ability of adults, correspondence study, adult reading. The themes of the six general sessions of the conference were the obligation to be intelligent, the philosophy of adult education, religion and adult education, adult education and public opinion, adult education and employment, the arts and adult education. Section meetings covering various adult education opportunities and techniques, such as folk dancing, art, libraries, teacher training, Americanization, correspondence study, discussion groups and so on. Felix M .Warburg of New York was elected president for 1931-2 succeeding Newton D. Baker of Cleveland.

Picking a President

HOW a college faculty cooperated with the trustees in selecting a new president and the fact-finding technique that was worked out in the process is told in the last bulletin of the American Association of University Professors by Oscar B. Akers, chairman of the faculty committee concerned. The vacancy was that of the head of Alleghany College at Meadville, Pa. A committee of the board of trustees appointed to secure a new president, asked a faculty subcommittee to cooperate with it. The faculty group drew up a statement of five "basal requirements for a candidate for the place": health and energy; experience, scholarly outlook and interests, faith in a small college; effective understanding of college finances; "a forward looking attitude on social, economic and religious questions;" leadership, "effectiveness in all public appearances." In responce to the invitation sent by the faculty committee to other institutions, alumni and friends of Alleghany, more than 100 nominations were made. By applying its specifications the committee brought this list down to 18 or 20 men for whom personal recommendations were asked. After considering all available information, the faculty committee recommended that the committee of the board of trustees invite six of the candidates to the college for personal interviews. The man from this group who was recommended by the joint committee to the board of trustees was elected. Professor Akers comments, "Such cooperation between a faculty and a board of trustees cannot fail to bring about a better acquaintance, a better understanding and a closer harmony btween the two bodies."

Women as Such

CURRENT developments in the preprofessional course for girls who plan to become homemakers rather than wage-earners is discussed in the new bulletin of Fieldston, the country day school of the New York Ethical Culture Society. This four-year course covering the last two highschool years and junior college is "built on the belief that although modern women are engaging in vocations outside the home womanhood itself persists as a career for which training is required" (see The Survey, February 15, 1929, page 678). English, history and psychology are used as the foundation materials. English study for this group is directed "toward enabling women to evaluate current literature and drama as they are produced." In seminar and conference, criteria drawn from reading English classics is applied to new books and plays. History stresses the part woman has taken in creating civilization, her influence in government, in the arts, in religion and in the family." Observations and practice in the Fieldston lower school and in clinics in the city supply first-hand material for the courses in psychology. New York as a community is the laboratory where the girls study "the place of woman in modern society" and try to answer for themselves, "What is to be her distinctive influence in creating a better civilization? How can this influence be exerted most effectively?"

More Safety

DURING the two years since 1922 there has been a 32 per cent increase in the number of fatal accidents to adults in this country and of one-sixteenth of one per cent in accidents to children. Between 1927 and 1929 in an urban population of 38 millions, automobile fatalities increased 25 per cent for adults, 7 per cent for preschool children, and *decreased* 10 per cent for children of school age. These figures put forward by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters would seem to establish the worth of the safety education campaign actively undertaken in 1922 under the leadership of the National Safety Council, a subsidiary of the bureau. To further this campaign and to facilitate even more effective cooperation from schools, settlement groups, Scout troops and similar agencies, the bureau has recently published a Guidebook for Safety Education (1 Park Avenue, New York. Price, 18 cents). The manual analyzses the special accident hazards faced by children of different ages, suggests routine activities of the school day in which safety should be emphasized and outlines special safety-education projects. A particularly useful section is the table of objectives for safety education, and in a parallel column the materials and activities which may be used in reaching these objectives.

For Progressive Teachers

A THIRD annual summer institute is announced by the Progressive Education Association to be held from the middle of this month to the middle of August at Syracuse University. With the cooperation of the local public school officials, a demonstration school using progressive education methods will be held in connection with the institute. Dr. Ruth Andrus of the New York State Department of Education will direct the elementary school, and the secondary school will be headed by Burton P. Fowler, principal of the Tower Hill School. The institute program includes courses in methods and materials for the twelve grades, diagnostic work in reading, spelling and arithmetic, personality adjustment of school children, industrial arts as a curricular tool (a laboratory course),

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and school administration. All the institute courses carry college credit. Further details may be secured from Dean Harry S. Ganders, Teachers College, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

Employers and Professors

RECOGNIZING ten years of active cooperation between Antioch College and the employers who direct the students during their off-campus work periods, a convocation of the "field faculty" recently held at the college was attended by more than 300 representatives of 175 business, civic and industrial organizations in 15 states. Antioch's "field faculty" was started in 1921 when President Arthur E. Morgan laid out a six-year experimental course with five- or ten-week periods on the campus alternating with similar wage-earning periods.

In 1921 there were 80 cooperative jobs available, mainly routine and nearly all within 25 miles of the college. Today Antioch has extended its working laboratories over half the states with 600 students employed during the college year on all kinds of jobs. The day the off-campus faculty members spent with their academic colleagues was informal and included an inspection of the buildings, a display of students "hobbies," and addresses by Dr. Morgan and by Henry S. Dennison, a member of the board of trustees and a cooperating employer. A partial list of the organization represented on the field faculty gives a birdseye view of the occupational experience open to Antioch "coops": the three largest department stores in the country—Macy's, Marshall Field, Hudson's; the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Brooklyn Standard Union, Indianapolis Times, Emporia Gazette; the cities of Dayton, Indianapolis and Omaha and the U. S. Bureau of Standards; Swift and Company; International Harvester of Fort Wayne; Detroit Edison; Cadillac and Ford Motor Companies; Michigan Bell Telephone; National City Bank, Bellevue Hospital, League of Nations Association (New York); General Electric (Schenectady); Child Guidance Clinics (Cleveland and New York); public and private schools in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Erie, and Buffalo.

Soldiering in Colleges

FACULTIES of two of the largest land-grant colleges, Cornell and Ohio State University, voted recently to make military drill an elective instead of a compulsory course and their recommendations have gone to their boards of trustees for final action (see The Survey, February 15, 1930, page 519). The vote at Cornell was 81 to 36 at one of the largest faculty meetings ever held on the campus. Cornell has had 1850 students in the compulsory basic course and 290 students in the advanced corps.

During the last fiscal year the War Department spent $157,838 on the Cornell unit. A 23-page report on compulsory military training made by an unofficial student committee last winter stated that "compulsory drill in college is un-American conscription of a few. It is inconsistent with the ideals of a country which has refused to accept compulsory training for all its citizens." Ohio State had the largest R.O.T.C. unit in the country last September with 3380 men in compulsory courses and 356 in the optional advanced courses. For such training over $200,000 was spent during the last fiscal year, including nearly $145,000 for pay for the army personnel of 52 instructors detailed by the War Department. At the Los Angeles branch of the University of California more than 2000 students have signed a petition to make drill optional. A bill to make military drill elective at Iowa State College and at the University of Iowa was defeated in the legislature after a seven-hour debate.

WORK SHOP

Square Volunteers and Round Ones

By HELEN CODY BAKER

EVERY time during the first week of December that Rose put her head inside my door to say "Another volunteer!" her voice reflected the enthusiasm with which the entire office swung into this new enterprise. It also held the excitement we all felt at going to bed one night believing ourselves to be the Chicago Council of Social Agencies and waking up next morning to find ourselves in addition to everything else a volunteer placement bureau in full swing. None of us had expected that a brief story in the daily papers would bring such a response, least of all the staff members who had casually remarked a few days earlier, "With every member agency crying for help and hundreds of women in Chicago saying, 'I'd like to do something, but what can I do?' it looks as though the Council may have to fit square pegs into square holes."

Then and there we had decided on a brief, concentrated training course—the kind of thing we did during the War. The University of Chicago engaged the speakers, provided the classroom and planned the lectures. The Council sent out publicity, interviewed volunteers and placed them when the course was ended. But I'm getting ahead of the story, which properly begins with that first week and with the women who filed through our office and kept the telephone working overtime.

There was the woman who had wealth, leisure and a rich background of experience in living. Her children were grown and settled in life. She was lonely and eager for human contacts. At the end of our lectures she was given a "hospitality" desk in the outer office of a service bureau for the unemployed. All winter she separated "family cases" from "unattached women" and did preliminary interviewing for an overburdened caseworker.

There was a spoiled darling—and when I say darling I mean it—who had suddenly tired of bridge, golf and Italian lessons and wanted to do something for somebody else. One of our speakers interested her in a settlement. For three months she has done neighborhood visiting and yesterday she said it had been the happiest time of her life. The settlement is delighted with her.

There was the Negro woman with a college education who realized the desperate need of her own people and wanted to help them intelligently. Our class has persuaded her to go on with a graduate course in social service.

There was the woman who was temporarily out of work and not dependent on her salary for a living. She was used to regular hours and was glad to volunteer until things picked up again and jobs were more plentiful.

And of course there was the applicant who hoped this training might lead to paid employment and who had to be firmly but gently turned away.

Multiply each of these cases by at least a dozen and you

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have a composite picture of the volunteers at our first lecture course.

The speakers were executives of our member agencies selected from as many and as varied fields as possible. Each of them gave a brief description of his or her own type of work and then stressed the ways in which volunteers could be of service. We tried to make the lectures dramatic, to help the class visualize the things that they could do, to appeal to their imaginations and to their sympathies. The first two lectures were a condensed history of the development of public and private social work. In the last one we turned the spotlight on the Council and showed how the different types of effort that had been described were "pulling together for social service" in Chicago.

We avoided theoretical dissertations or anything that might make a woman consider herself a trained case worker at the end of three weeks. We constantly emphasized the fact that these lectures did not and could not lead to paid employment. We interviewed every volunteer before the classes began and filled out a card with her name, address, telephone number, race, religion social service experience, education, preference of work and reason for choosing volunteer service. Here too we rated her personality, health and reliability. We interviewed her again at the end of the course and helped her choose her job. While the classes were going on we sent out a blank to the agencies on which they entered their need for volunteers, specifying the number of women they could use, time requested and type of service.

There were 116 requests for volunteers from that first class and forty-five volunteers with which to fill them. We immediately started another class which resulted in 156 requests and eighty-one volunteers. All these women went to work in mid-winter. It is now the third week in May. Here in my desk are two files of cards—a "live" file, representing the hundred women who are still working where we placed them, and a "dead" file of twenty-six women who did not register for service at the end of a course, dropped out before its completion, or were unsatisfactory to the agency to which they were sent.

I have been going through this "dead" file as I write and pondering on the reasons for dissatisfaction.

It is apparent that in spite of all we could say a few of these women still hoped for a paid job. Another few found the work "too depressing." The rest were probably poorly placed. It took us a little time to learn that it is useless to persuade an experienced typist to do volunteer office work when her heart yearns to weigh and measure babies or to give out second-hand garments. The volunteer must choose her own task. We found it most satisfactory to give her a mimeographed list of the opportunities for service and let her make her own selection, reserving the final right of decision in cases where she was obviously unfitted for her choice.

For the most part our agencies are very happy about our experiment. The County Bureau has 13 of our volunteers, 16 are working with the United Charities. Provident Hospital has 16, the Infant Welfare Society 11, the Juvenile Protective Association 9 and the Illinois Children's Home and Aid 110. Fourteen were placed with settlements and neighborhood houses, and the rest were scattered thinly among our 200 member organizations. Our list of jobs includes weighing and measuring babies, revising card catalogs, answering telephones, making surgical dressings, assisting case workers, helping in the office and a host of others.

The Evanston Charities were so pleased with our lectures that they have organized a course of their own in connection with Northwestern University with 60 women enrolled. We ourselves started our third course early in May with an enrollment of 160. We have worked out a set of blanks for the agencies, registration cards for the volunteer, follow-up cards, reading lists and lists of lecturers and subjects which we shall be glad to send to anyone who wants to try our system.

Bills on the Flap

A NUMBER of social agencies are using the inside and back flap of a return envelope for their pledge form or bill instead of having a separate subscription card and return envelope. The Berkshire Industrial Farm at Cannan, N. Y., has on the inside back flap of its envelope a silhouette of boys and farm animals while the subscription is printed on the back of the envelope. The back flap is so big that it covers the whole back of the envelope and is glued just around the edges so that the gluing will not affect the subscription. The same principle is used by the Hartford Community Chest. The bill is on the inside back of flap, and the name and address of the subscriber on the lower half of the flap. It is arranged so that when mailed in a window envelope with this flap turned out, the name and address will show through the window. On the back of the envelope itself appears a New Year's greeting and a "thank you" for a subscription made to the Community Chest. The idea is that the money is enclosed in the envelope and the envelope is sealed. When it gets to the office of the social agency the envelope is cut open and either the flap or the back of the envelope serves as a memorandum with the name of the subscriber and the amount paid. This saves the cost of a separate bill, simplifies the enclosures, is novel and therefore secures attention, keeps the bill from being separated from the return envelope gives a desirable appearance of economy and suggests a short-cut for mailing.

This plan, however, does not give a memorandum of the amount paid, of uniform size for filing, and does not meet the need which subscribers sometimes seem to feel of having copies of their bills submitted so that they can keep their own records of amount subscribed and amount paid. The Community Chest of Washington, D. C., sends to its subscribers as part of their bills a detachable stub which shows the amount of subscription, the amount previously paid and the amount to be paid at this time, and leaves a place in which the subscriber can make a memorandum of his check number and the amount he has paid. That subscribers like this service, which was requested by one of them, is indicated by the fact that over half of them tear off these stubs before returning their bills.

Typed By . . .

WHEN typists are doing a considerable number of cards, as for example for a prospect list for a campaign, why not give each a letter of the alphabet as her symbol and have her put it on one of the lower corners of each card as a record of who made it? Errors can then be traced to the person who made them and the record used as a basis for promotion. The same result may be attained by giving each typist one section of the file to work on. A sense of known responsibility is good for accuracy.

Simplified Letterheads

FROM Melbourne, Australia, S. Greig Smith, secretary of the Charity Organisation Society, writes: "I believe in simplicity in letterheads. On the letterheads of organizations of which I am secretary the secretary is the only executive whose name is printed, because he is the only officer who signs correspondence. I can see arguments in favor of other names in the cases of large organizations with more than one officer signing letters. Apart from the secretary we only incorporate the names of the principal officers—enough for information and to inspire public confidence, but not so many as to suffocate letterhead essentials in a mass of print, as I have seen in many cases."

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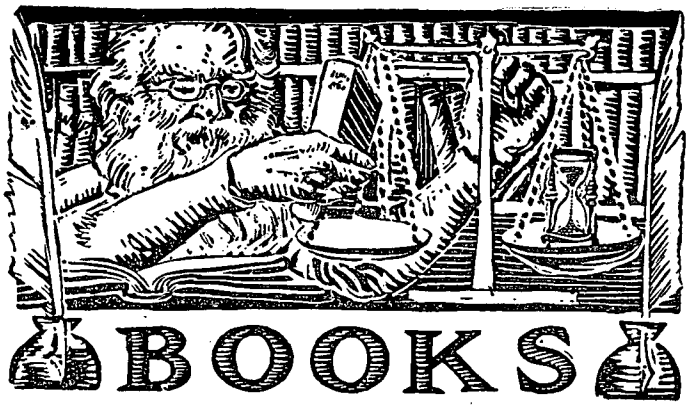

Why Mrs. Pinky Walks

THE MOTHERS, *by Robert Briffault. Macmillan. 319 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

AN Indian and his squaw were passing the house of the missionary. The wife of the missionary came out to greet them. She addressed the Indian somewhat impatiently: "Pinky, you ride the horse. Your wife walks behind and carries big bundle. Why doesn't she ride?" The Indian, ever patient with the missionary's wife, only shrugged and explained, "She no got a horse." To the good woman that was sufficient evidence that an Indian squaw is a kind of slave. Briffault would not agree. To him women are most free when they work most and out of their labor are able to sustain themselves. In a showdown the squaw would prove herself more the mistress in her household than the missionary's wife in hers.

In the beginning, so Briffault maintains in this treatise on the matriarchal theory of social origins, the woman was the center of all social life. The man was a tolerated but essential appendage. But man was not yet domesticated as in the later stage which we know as patriarchal society. But patriarchal society meant the dependence and subjection of woman. Now, if we follow the logic of his discourse, we are heading toward a new order of matriarchal control not unlike the original society. That will come with the economic independence of what we have chivalrously called the weaker sex.

This is a popular edition and an abridgment of a work that was originally published in three volumes. It is written in readable style, and although the subject is controversial, the author without using technical language makes a case any layman can understand.

NELS ANDERSON
Seth Low Junior College

Toil and Trouble

THE DANGEROUS LIFE, *by Ben B. Lindsey and Rube Borough. Horace Liveright. 450 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is Judge Lindsey's own story of his early years and of his battles for youth as he told it to a newspaper man. Although it is self-revelation it is essentially a book about boys and girls. Most of it deals with the Denver Juvenile Court, the judge's struggle to maintain it against its enemies, and with the forces responsible for children's troubles. It is evident that the forces arrayed against Judge Lindsey were not marshalled so much by the reforms he championed as by his manner of combat. Others as advanced as he push ahead without the constant turmoil in which he has worked. His forthrightness, his insistent idealism, his zest for a scrap, his unequivocal naming of the enemies of his crusades, his ability to dramatize himself, combined with an unwillingness or inability to be devious, tactful, astute—these qualities aroused opposition to him as a man. The fight became personal. Get Lindsey at any cost! And they got him, on a fake count of the vote that removed him from the court and on a faked application of the law prohibiting judges from taking fees for legal work. The people of Denver never deserted him. He always won at the polls.

The judge scorns conventional social work as many social workers, wedded to technique, scorn his methods. The factors he sets forth as uppermost in his dealing with children would do credit to a child psychiatrist. I recollect that in my own days in the Juvenile Court I looked with a critical eye on the Denver Court's haphazard system, its preponderance of personal influence, its lack of organized probation. But I have come to see—and this book states the case convincingly—that above all method and system rises the power of a personality which understands children, trusts them and fights for them. But the judge's story goes beyond the court. He tells of the campaigns to revise child care by the state of Colorado and to humanize legislation there and elsewhere affecting the home and marriage. The last hundred pages deal with recent incidents added as an epilogue. They are the judge's account of his controversy with Bishop Manning over companionate marriage, his explanation of the Stokes will case for which the judge was disbarred in Colorado, and an attack on the Pope's encyclical on marriage and divorce.

This book answers the plea of Mr. Borough, the judge's collaborator who put it together, for an understanding of Judge Lindsey's work. It is as genuine and transparent a piece of self-revelation and of the objectives of a life of public service as any man well could ask. And it also answers the query as to why anyone had to plead that Judge Lindsey be understood.

ROGER N. BALDWIN
American Civil Liberties Union

Iowa Farm Children

FARM CHILDREN, *by Bird T. Baldwin, Eva Abigail Fillmore and Lora Hadley. Appleton. 337 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A QUITE special significance attaches to this study both because of the great need of reliable findings in this field and because it was a cherished undertaking of the late Dr. Baldwin of the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station of the State University. The study was made to gain light upon the characteristics of Iowa farm children in relation to their opportunities, and to gain a better understanding of rural child life, and besides the two assistants who took over the editorial responsibility after Dr. Baldwin's death, many others contributed to it.

A story unfolds pleasantly, in the midst of much technical detail for comparing two rural communities where the natural resources are much the same but where racial origins differ; also, where one of the areas is served by one-room schools and the other by consolidated schools. Discussion of the historical and racial backgrounds, of farm and home conditions, and of the churches, schools and social and economic conditions, paves the way for more intensive study of the children themselves—of their mental states, physical condition, educational achievement, musical ability, speech characteristics and so on.

The major values of the book include the extended testing program carried through with the children, the careful collection of physical data regarding both mothers and children, the study of musical abilities and disabilities and of speech characteristics. Perhaps the most interesting section is a comparison of country and city children, the two groups being matched by pairs as nearly in age and in I. Q. as possible. In tests not depending on language or speed, the country children were found to have far better chances of success than in the others and they proved superior to the city children in two of four special tests, although, in general, making a far poorer showing. In the physical examinations there was a very small percentage of difference in the number having carious teeth. In musical ability farm children were found to be deficient in all the talents tested except in intensity and even there only one grade surpassed the norms. Indistinctness, carelessness and provincialisms were the main speech defects. A cumulative

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argument in favor of the consolidated school as against the one-room school runs throughout the book as the characteristics of the two communities are compared. The human approach combined with scrupulous care in relation to technical procedure offers, in the book, an excellent example of method especially in working with rural people. O. LATHAM HATCHER
Southern Woman's Educational Alliance

Where Uncle Sam Is Dumb

AUXILIARY SERVICES OF JUVENILE COURTS, *Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations. 128 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE material assembled in these 128 pages is the result of a questionnaire on auxiliary services of juvenile courts submitted by the Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations to all governments, regardless of membership. "Auxiliary services" is a term of rather broad implications, including probation officers, other social workers, paid and volunteer, and clinical agencies. The emphasis of the questionnaire is largely upon those services "which assist the juvenile court to make a decision or to modify its first decision in the interest of the minor." There is little reference to probation or other forms of social treatment, which it is planned to cover in a later study. The inquiry comprises seven detailed questions as to the nature, legal status and duties of such services; the part played by women and the function of doctors; the results obtained and suggested changes. Replies were received from 54 countries, 31 having no services. They range alphabetically and geographically from Albania and Austria to Venezuela and Yugoslavia. The United States is not represented because our juvenile courts are not a unified system, but are local with a wide variety of types of service.

Nothwithstanding the difficulty of assembling data which is not wholly comparable because of wide variation in laws, jurisdiction and even terminology, this is a valuable compilation of material on the development of social work in the juvenile courts of the world. Heartening statements appear in replies to the questions as to the success of the services, and suggested changes. Great Britain notes the "need for approved methods of examination and treatment" and proposes that "probation should be as far as possible restricted to supervision in the open and not be associated with institutional treatment." Germany stresses the "selection and training of the right persons." Australia advises paid full-time probation officers. France looks toward "a corps of men and women social welfare workers under the public authorities." The voice of Uncle Sam, though unheard, belongs in this congenial harmony. MARJORIE BELL
Field secretary, National Probation Association

Margarine vs. Butter

MARGARINE AS A BUTTER SUBSTITUTE, *by Katherine Snodgrass. Food Research Institute, Stanford University. 333 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

FROM the point of view of The Survey the chief interest of this book is to be found in whatever light it may throw upon whether it is in the interest of consumers that oleomargarine shall continue to be increasingly substituted for butter in their diet. Having had on our minds the problem of adequate total food for the poor and having learned to think of total food in terms of calories, we naturally tend to feel that if a calorie of equally digestible fat can be had more cheaply in the form of margarine than of butter, why not? In the present state of nutritional knowledge the answer has chiefly to do with the significance of vitamin A in our nutrition, and thus upon our health and efficiency. The general trend of the nutritional discussion in the present volume is to the effect that it is more economical to provide vitamin A in the form of whole milk (which carries also many other important nutritional assets), and that, with this done, the vitamin question need not seriously complicate the oleomargarine problem. In the judgment of the reviewer, the first part of this proposition is entirely sound so far as it goes but it does not fully justify the second part. For recent research is showing with growing emphasis that the vitality and resisting power of a better-than-average nutritional condition (not fatness, but robustness) continues to increase with increasing liberality of vitamin A in the food supply far beyond the amounts which can be shown to be absolutely necessary. Hence a more "tolerant" attitude toward margarine as a butter substitute which might seem to be justified by the volume under review, would not seem to be in the public interest in the light of our newest scientific knowledge.

While the reviewer is thus forced by his vitamin studies to a nutritional interpretation slightly less favorable to oleomargarine than that reflected in this book, he is glad to emphasize the great value of the book as a compendium of information broadly compiled and judicially presented. It is rendered doubly readable by the careful writing of its author and by its reflection of the world view of food problems for which the distinguished directors of the Food Research Institute are so well known. H. C. SHERMAN
Columbia University

For Executives

THE COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL WELFARE, *by Cecil Clare North. McGraw-Hill. 359 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN the modern method, The Community and Social Welfare gives an airplane view of the social problems of the community, the agencies for meeting them and the way in which these organizations may coordinate their efforts. The book has an extraordinary mass of authentic material as the result of Dr. North's visits to over twenty cities and his interviews with executives and staff members of social and health agencies in addition to wide research into many reports and studies. This material is well organized and intelligently handled. Good illustrative matter is appended to most of the chapters.

The book shows a fine sense of the interrelationship of social activities within the community. Added to this is excellent historical material. It is well written and should be interesting to the layman as well as the student and professional worker. It should be a splendid text for courses in the organization of social forces or in community organization. It should be read by the executives of community chests, social agencies and by social workers and board members interested in making their agencies effective. ELWOOD STREET
Community Chest, Washington, D. C.

Child Labor Laws

CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION IN NEW YORK, *by Mary Stevenson Callcott. Macmillan. 267 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a valuable and important book. It will deservedly become a reference work for legislators and for proponents of forward-looking statutes. The facts which constitute its substance are painstakingly and skilfully selected and it is readable because the writer adheres to the plan of arrangement by subjects. The organizations which share in promoting child-labor measures form an imposing procession. And always the chief burden is borne by the New York Child Labor Committee. The writer refers in the preface to "retarding influences" affecting child labor legislation, naming the canning industry and the mercantile interests. Two other such influences not named have been powerful and active, the National Association of Manufacturers and the Catholic Church. Both object, the former officially, to a higher age for beginning to work than the fourteenth birthday, especially where interlocked with completion of school work of the eighth grade; the latter because, as has long been widely recognized, raising the age for going to work does not suit its school-building program. This opposition is not new. To overcome it even in part has required unremitting effort since the beginning of this century when all

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children were alike free to go to work from the fifth grade. It is an open secret that this year's failure of the bill to raise to 15 years the age for work of all eighth-grade graduates was due to this "retarding influence."

A later edition, and it is to be hoped that there may be several, would be much improved by an alphabetical index. Compensation for industrial injuries is concealed in a chapter entitled Other Child Labor Laws and is not in the table of contents, though the provision for double compensation is extremely important, especially in view of the present rapid multiplication of acids and poisons. Failure of the courts to enforce penalties upon law-breaking parents responsible for their children's delinquency and upon the children themselves, is insufficiently emphasized. The intent of the child labor laws has always been and still is largely frustrated by the lavish use of suspended sentences.

FLORENCE KELLEY
National Consumers' League

As an Englishman Sees It

LIQUOR CONTROL, *by George E. G. Catlin. Holt. 259 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

PUBLIC opinion on the liquor question has become so demoralized by conflicting statements concerning the success or non-success of prohibition that an entirely new, simple and impartial presentation of the salient facts and considerations is urgently needed. This need the present addition to the Home University Library satisfies, although it was primarily written for English readers and may serve equally well as a review of the English drink problem and present proposals for dealing with it. Of course ardent drys and wets—though they will have difficulty in puncturing Professor Catlin's facts and interpretations—will not be pleased with his plain speaking, with his summary of essential historical data which the propagandist prefers to leave in oblivion, or with his scientific attitude to the problem of control itself. But his reminders of the situations from which the prohibition movement has sprung, his careful selection and unexaggerated statements of fact (including the most authentic of recent physiological, social and economic findings) are indispensable to the creation of a public attitude of sane inquiry as to where we actually stand in this matter today, and where to look for a promising avenue of escape from the conflict of social theories. The way out unquestionably is indicated by Mr. Catlin—here following the best precedents of English social legislation—in his concern for methods of social control in a society still largely individualistic in thought and habits, an approach at once situational and ethical in the least sentimental meaning of that term. Social workers who have watched the present confusion concerning this issue, especially in the younger generation that has had no experience of pre-prohibition conditions in America, will wish this little book the widest possible distribution.

BRUNO LASKER
The Inquiry

RUN OF THE SHELVES

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

FIRST AID FOR BOYS, *by Norman B. Cole and Clayton H. Ernst. Appleton. 196 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

A REVISION of an earlier handbook with considerable new material. Designed especially for Boy Scouts and approved by that organization.

THE FAMILY, *by Edward Byron Reuter and Jessie Ridgway Runner. McGraw-Hill. 604 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A COLLECTION of selected writings some 100 in number, by leading students of family life, brought together in their topical relationship. The material is organized into two main divisions: first the account of the behavior which has resulted in certain institutional family forms and development under the conditions of the past, and second an account of the nature of human beings from which this activity arises.

CHILD CARE AND TRAINING, *by Marion L. Faegre and John E. Anderson. University of Minnesota Press. 275 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

CONCLUSIONS drawn from the authors' experience as educators and as parents in an endeavor to supply a practical guide, free from faddism but technically sound, to help parents get their children off on the right foot.

THE GROUP RECORDS OF FOUR CLUBS AT THE UNIVERSITY NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS. *School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University. 343 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

EXHAUSTIVE records prepared by students in group work and community organization from actual experience designed to serve as a basis for analyzing and evaluating processes and techniques.

VITAMINS, *by H. C. Sherman and S. L. Smith. Chemical Catalog Co. 575 pp. Price $6.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

SINCE the first edition of this detailed monograph was published in 1921, vitamins have been resolutely extending their way down the alphabet and coming still further into the limelight as dietary factors of great importance. The new edition brings this authoritative work up-to-date with a bibliography which includes publications through most of 1930.

STABILITY OF EMPLOYMENT, *compiled by Julia E. Johnsen. Reference Shelf, H. W. Wilson Company. 206 pp. Price $.90 postpaid of The Survey.*

BRIEFS, bibliographies and selected reprints on stabilizing employment are brought together in this first-aid volume for young debaters and the harassed teachers, parents, librarians and editors called on to assist them.

A PICTURE OF WORLD ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF 1931. *National Industrial Conference Board, Inc. 349 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE problems confronting industry, commerce and finance throughout the world and recent developments toward their solution in twenty-five countries.

THE INSECURITY OF INDUSTRY, *edited by Ernest Minor Patterson. American Academy of Political and Social Science. 206 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

"PROCEEDINGS" are usually deadly things except for the erudite special student, but by putting the papers presented at the two-day conference in Philadelphia between covers, the American Academy has performed a real service for the general reader who wants a compact, reliable discussion of current unemployment and what is being done about it. The book is divided into two parts, The Unemployment Situation and Stabilization of Employment: Policies and Programs. Among the sections of outstanding interest are: Technological Unemployment, by Michael B. Scheler; The Social Duty to the Unemployed, by Jacob Billikopf; The Partial Stabilization of Workers' Incomes Through Unemployment Insurance, by Paul H. Douglas; A Cooperative Program Needed for Industrial Stabilization, by Frances Perkins; Program of Stabilized Production and Employment, by M. B. Folsom.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN POST-WAR FRANCE, *by David J. Saposs. Columbia University Press. 508 pp. Price $6.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE actual functioning of the French labor movement rather than its theory and philosophy is described by a liberal American trade unionist on the basis of first-hand study.

RACE PSYCHOLOGY, *by Thomas Russell Garth. McGraw-Hill. 246 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

A SEARCH for the differentials of racial mentality. The author has brought together the results of many studies and has supplemented them with extensive tests and studies of his own which shake somewhat his earlier conviction that racial differences in mental processes are clear-cut and definite.

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COMMUNICATIONS

When Californians Band Together

To the Editor: "If there isn't a Rolph man qualified for the job, then I'm in favor of abolishing the job" was the announcement made by Governor Rolph of California to a committee who called to protest against the wholesale dismissals of efficient heads of state insane asylums, boys schools and homes for the blind. The California law permits Dr. J. M. Toner, director of institutions, to discharge any or all without charges or explanation. No governor for nineteen years has had the bad judgment to invade the state institutions for payment of political debts to the "boys."

We were informed that Rolph had sent seven hundred men to Toner with instructions to find them jobs in the state institutions. About one-third of the governor's inaugural address was filled with fervent promises of his loving care for the 15,000 helpless inmates of these hospitals, but evidently it was a message of words viewed from the wrecking that followed.

Dr. Romney Ritchey, trusted superintendent at Mendocino State Insane Hospital, was replaced by ex-Senator John J. Crowley, who has been running a retail drug store in San Francisco. Dr. Ritchey asked, "What are your charges?" Dr. Toner said, "There are no charges but we promised the job before election."

Dr. Sisson of Napa Hospital was dismissed with the same remark, "There are no charges." Kenyon J. Scudder, a popular figure all over California for his forward work with boys and the excellent results at Whittier Boys' School, could have retained his job if he had accepted Toner's request to "make a place for some of the governor's friends." Scudder said "I cannot take on men in this educational work unless properly qualified." Toner said later to me, "Think of it—he refused the governor's friends. That man is disloyal, he must go." Toner fired him in spite of protests from over one hundred people. In his place Dr. Toner put a man Smith who for fifteen years had been a sheriff in Jasper, Texas. A big, good-meaning figure but without the education for an educator's job. Smith fired fourteen good people within four weeks and filled their places with men friendly to Rolph.

Owen F. Owens is the parole officer destined to visit the boys after discharge, to find them foster homes and jobs and guide them aright. We are informed he was once a prize fighter. We know he was Rolph's campaign manager in Anaheim. Owens' first appearance before Judge Robert Scott in the Juvenile Court exhibited such an unfortunate temperament and lack of understanding that the judge ordered the boy taken from his charge.

With their protests unheeded, the Citizens' Committee called the battle all over California. Senator Johnson, Theodore Roche, boss of San Francisco for twenty years, all favorably approved the principle that the spoils system should not enter the doors of the state institutions. But Rolph thundered to the press, "I'll fire more too who were for Young last campaign." That's the way he ran San Francisco for twenty years. "Political office as a political trust" isn't in his ken. But votes are, and when the Los Angeles County Medical Association and the Psychopathic Association passed resolutions against Rolph's wrecking tactics, then men prominent in Rotary and Boy Scout work and other prominent people banded together. The detailed facts were gathered and given to the papers (all except the Hearst papers gave support), sizzling editorials followed the sensational exposition of facts on the front page.

Then Toner suggested a meeting with our committee. After some hectic hours the agreement reduced to writing recited: There should be no discharge without written charges and a hearing; in medical hospitals there must be approval by a board of six appointed by the State Medical Association; in non-medical institutions, no dismissals except after charges in writing and a hearing and the approval of a majority of a citizens committee of six.

The question left to be decided was the qualifications of the superintendent of the Boys School at Whittier, which is deferred for two weeks. The committee suggests a superintendent who shall have as high a qualification as the civil-service probation officer of Los Angeles County.

However, it is the first complete back-down of the spoils system initiated in California by Governor Rolph.

Elmer R. Murphey

Chairman Citizens Committee, Pasadena

Wanted—a Stop Light

To the Editor: I read your annual report with much interest and want to congratulate you again upon the great constructive work you are doing. You have such a complete command of the entire subject that there is no suggestion that occurs to me.

The immediate problem that interests me greatly is how we shall develop some mechanism that will induce business men to exercise a personal restraint (and a corporate restraint) when business again begins to speed up. In the moral sphere we, as individuals, have learned to restrain ourselves, to refrain from gambling, drunkenness and more serious vices. These restraints have been laid on us by a long experience, by the church, by the civil authorities.

Similarly, if we are to have a stable business order reform must come first with the individual corporation. It must be taught that it will be more profitable to have stable business than highly variable business. It must be taught that security for the worker can be obtained only through stabilized business. That the penalty for failing to give security to the worker through business organization will be legislation aimed at the same purpose. If we had strong trade associations they might be able to induce their members to exercise this restraint, and also get the bankers to restrict credit when business begins to break the speed limit.

The problem is of course exceedingly difficult. What I have said gives you some idea about the things for which I am groping.

Incidentally, I enclose a check for a cooperating membership.

Edward H. Mehren

McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, Inc.

The Risks

To the Editor: In your March issue W. M. Leiserson contributes Who Bears the Business Risks in which he contends that those risks are borne by labor rather than by capital because workers are discharged when there is no work for them to do. If the workers are actually bearing the business risks, why do they not invest in business instead of buying automobiles, residences and other excess of consumer goods? Dr. Leiserson undertakes to show that reserves could be built up for labor as they are now accumulated for dividends. The dividend increase cited by him for 1930 over 1929 was $352,000,000. But the

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wage decrease was nearly nine billion dollars, or twenty-five times as much. While it may be feasible to set aside reserves for the dividends to some extent, it hardly seems practicable to provide so many times that amount for wages. Wages are paid currently while dividends are usually paid after the end of the year. Since the increase shown for dividends is for the first six months of 1930 over the final six months of 1929, it is probably a lag of 1929 earnings distributed in 1930. A parallel arrangement for labor would be to pay by annual contract after expiration of the year, the result of which would be less employment just as long-term rental leases discourage the leasing of property.

Under normal conditions the wage rate in the United States increases with production and at about 3 per cent a year although population increase is but 1¼ per cent a year. Wages now are two or three times the 1900 rate. Dividends tend to decrease with the growth of capital. There seems no reasonable basis of comparison between the two. In 1921 the wage rate fell nearly 20 per cent but recovered quickly in 1922 whereas dividends did not recover until 1924.

The serious flaw in Dr. Leiserson's reasoning is his failure to take account of the shifts of labor that must occur with improvements in production. When technological and other changes increase the efficiency of production, workers must transfer to other industries. To interfere with such shifts is to oppose progress. It is also a cause of unemployment and depression because if labor were perfectly fluid so that it could immediately flow where needed balance of production and consumption would be maintained.

Dr. Leiserson proposes to pay labor while unemployed because capital is thus paid. But capital is owned, labor is not. The one is slave, the other free. Frank H. Simonds, writing of conditions in Europe, says, "Today a quarter of the British population and a third of the German are being supported in idleness by the state at costs that can be imagined." And he adds, "The masses of the people have the idea firmly fixed in their heads that it is the duty of the state to support them either by insuring employment or by paying the idle. Europe has been largely transformed into a 'ome fit for 'eroes, but the whole capitalistic system is breaking down under the strain." If that is the purpose it would be but fair to say so; it is not a reasonable test of the capitalistic system to burden it with such an alleged remedy.

DANIEL B. LUTEN
Indianapolis

"Bloody But Unbowed"

TO THE EDITOR: "My you must be proud to have played a part in the splendid job your city has done in taking care of its unemployed!" or "Gracious, I don't see how you social workers allowed all that money to be wasted, and aren't you ashamed of the pauperizing effect of it all—you who are so well trained in case-work technique?" What reply could we give to our friends at the National Conference? "Yes and No but mostly Yes" was as good as any.

Truly we are proud of our public welfare experiment, for it has progressed far along the road towards good case work since the days of the poor commissioners a decade ago. We were even to be accepted into that holy of holies, the Family Welfare Association of America, just before the deluge hit us and our case load jumped from 60 to 1200 per worker.

Of course most of our case work went to pot, but so would yours in a time of major disaster. At first we could not view it in that light and we tried to stick to our good old case-work methods in trying to stem the tide—it crept up so slowly upon us during those first months—(or was it years?) and then we saw it in its true significance—a real disaster with poverty and despair controlling the lives of thousands.

We have dropped most of our case-work technique—yes, but we haven't forgotten it—and we have called in the volunteers, and have spent money like drunken sailors—and the politicians have spent some more through their unemployment committee (I am sure the men in the lodges will vote right next fall), and we have helped so many families that the records have gone wild, and the grafters have stolen (and are now in jail). No we are not proud of all that—but why look at the gross cost when there is a net profit?

The people didn't starve—were sheltered and clothed, and with a case load that reached 48,000 families in March the burden of at least a quarter of a million children and adults was lightened. We had no riots, no uprisings—the reds even now cannot get a foothold. We have still kept America safe for the Industrial Civilization—(here's hoping the leaders take heed to the warning and reform before the guillotine falls). And important too was our aid to the eighty private agencies in the Community Fund—for we bore the major load and allowed them to carry on their much needed work without going bankrupt.

Yes, we'll come through it all right, the city won't go broke—not quite—and we'll put back case work and technique in our vocabulary, and we'll lead the way out of the slough of despond, and the first thing you know we'll all have public welfare departments doing just as efficient and non-political a job as most of our health departments.

There, my Conference friends, is my answer.

A DETROITER

Line Forms Here

TO THE EDITOR: Having missed the recent number of The Survey containing the letter headed Object, Matrimony, wish to advise that the Y. W. C. A. is certainly the proper place to start your correspondence bureau and am hurrying madly to be the first to place my name on the list. Please list me, then follow up my references and qualifications. All "Y" workers have been too busy helping along the road of life the daughters of other mothers to have had time to help themselves. Beyond a doubt some of us are eligible for wifehood, so before the mad rush starts let me get on the list. Give my thanks to the originator of this idea and take my advice and start the bureau. Anxiously waiting, I am,
Hurriedly yours,

M. S. ROBERTS
House secretary, Y. W. C. A.,
Fort Worth, Texas

Said of The Survey

TO THE EDITOR: Enclosed is my long-delayed check. How patient you have been! How courteously and kindly you have worded your reminders of failure on my part to keep a promise! May I reveal a little of my perplexities. For forty-one years I have been pastor in the little village of Academy, seventeen miles from the nearest railroad for the past thirty years, twenty-seven miles from the nearest railroad before that for eleven years. The crops for 1926-27-28-29-30 have been partial or near total failures. Last year I was paid on salary $375. The year before $500. Very little thus far this year though an organized effort is being made to do better. Were it not for an annuity of $500 it would be necessary for us to give up our home.

How can I afford The Survey? It brings to me in such isolation as I have mentioned, something of life that my farmer folks would not know if I did not have it to give them and thus soften and broaden their sympathies for others. I need The Survey.

LEWIS E. CAMFIELD
President Emeritus, Ward Academy,
Academy, S. Dak.

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

Child Welfare

ASSOCIATED GUIDANCE BUREAU, INC.—One East Fifty-Third Street, New York. Telephone: Plaza 9512. A non-sectarian non-philanthropic child guidance bureau, employing highest social work standards. Work includes consultation and home service with behavior maladjustments of children, adolescents, and young adults. For information address Jess Perlman, Director.

BIG BROTHER AND BIG SISTER FEDERATION, INC.—425 Fourth Avenue, New York, and 400 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. A league of eleemosynary organizations of Catholics, Jews and Protestants in United States and Canada rendering personal, individual and intensive service to children in preventing delinquency. George MacDonald, President, Rowland C. Sheldon and Herbert D. Williams, Ph.D., Executives.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director, 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Courtenay Dinwiddie, General Secretary, 331 Fourth Avenue, New York. To improve child labor legislation; to conduct investigation in local communities; to advise on administration; to furnish information. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication, "The American Child."

Foundation

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization. Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Home Economics

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 620 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics; office of editor, 620 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 101 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

?

Is your organization listed in the Survey's Directory of Social Agencies? If not— why not?

Health

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE INC.—Mrs. F. Robertson Jones. President, 152 Madison Ave., New York City. Purpose: To teach the need for birth control to prevent destitution, disease and social deterioration; to amend laws adverse to birth control; to render safe, reliable contraceptive information accessible to all married persons. Annual membership, $2.00 to $500.00. Birth Control Review (monthly), $2.00 per year, voluntary contribution.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—450 Seventh Ave., New York. To provide a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education, to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. C. M. Hincks, general director; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 450 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, child guidance, mental disease, mental defect, psychiatric social work and other related topics. Catalogue of publications sent on request. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly, $1.00 a year.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—450 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. Katharine Tucker, R.N., General Director. Organized to promote public health nursing, establish standards, offer field advisory service, collect statistics and information on current practices. Official monthly magazine: *The Public Health Nurse.*

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Associate Director; B. Franklin Rover, M.D., Medical Director; Eleanor P. Brown, Secretary, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York. Studies scientific advances in medical and pedagogical knowledge and disseminates practical information as to ways of preventing blindness and conserving sight. Literature, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, charts and co-operation in sight-saving projects available on request.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—450 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Henry Boswell, president; Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—C. M. Bookman, president, Boston; Howard R. Knight, secretary, 277 E. Long St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-ninth annual convention of the Conference will be held in Philadelphia, May 15-21, 1932. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 17 Madison Ave., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

Religious Organizations

GIRL'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF THE U. S. A.—386 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A national organization for all girls, sponsored by the Episcopal Church. Provides opportunities for character growth and friendship through a program adapted to local needs. Membership 46,000.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Anna V. Rice, general secretary; Miss Emma Hirth, associate secretary; 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of secretaries for advisory service in relation to the work of 1,288 local Y.W.C.A's in the United States with industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, colored and younger girls. It has 85 American secretaries at work in 39 centers in 15 countries in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN—625 Madison Avenue, New York City. Mrs. Joseph E. Friend, President; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, Executive Secretary.

Fields of Activity: Civics and Community Cooperation, Education, Extension and Field Service, Farm and Rural Work, Junior Auxiliaries, Legislation, Peace, Religion and Religious Education, Service for Foreign Born, Social Service, Work for Blind and Sight Conservation, Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Vocational Guidance and Employment.

Official Publication: The Jewish Woman.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—347 Madison Avenue, New York City. Composed of 360 business and professional men representing 1,500 local Associations. Maintains a staff of 120 secretaries serving in the United States and 150 secretaries at work in 32 foreign countries. Francis S. Harmon, President; Adrian Lyon, Chairman General Board; Fred W. Ramsey, General Secretary.

William E. Speers, Chairman Home Division. William B. Foster, Chairman Personnel Division. Thomas W. Graham, Chairman Student Division. Wilfred W. Fry, Chairman Foreign Committee.

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

Women's Trade Union

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA — Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Miss Rose Schneiderman, president; Miss Elisabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer; Machinists Bldg., 9th and Mt. Vernon Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. Stands for self-government in the work shop through trade union organization; and for the enactment of industrial legislation. Official publication, Life and Labor Bulletin. Information given.

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION— 315 Fourth Ave., New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. To bring to every boy and girl and citizen of America an adequate opportunity for wholesome, happy play and recreation. Playgrounds, community centers, swimming pools, athletics, music, drama, camping, home play, are all means to this end.

Pamphlets and Periodicals

Inexpensive literature which, however, important, does not warrant costly advertising, may be advertised to advantage in the Pamphlets and Periodicals column of Survey Graphic and Midmonthly.

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GOSSIP

Degrees—Not Fahrenheit

MEET Dr. John A. Kingsbury. No, it isn't that long and useful association with the medical profession has affected him that way, but that Syracuse University, as the recipient himself described it, "made an oriole of him" by hanging its colors about his neck and dubbing him doctor of law in recognition of his twenty-four years as "brilliant leader of forces for social welfare." Those years include service in the S.C.A.A., the A.I.C.P., and as New York City commissioner of charities, assistant general director of the A.R.C. and now secretary of the Milbank Memorial Fund.

While Syracuse was busy honoring one member of the board of directors of Survey Associates, Bryn Mawr was conferring the M. Carey Thomas Award on another, Jane Addams. In naming Miss Addams several weeks ago at the head of his list of the ten greatest women of the day, John Haynes Holmes declared her "by universal consent the greatest among modern women —lover of humanity, and a social statesman of sanity, saintliness and serene idealism." Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau, and Jane Addams headed the list of America's twelve greatest living women chosen from 2700 nominations by readers of Good Housekeeping by a jury including Newton D. Baker, Henry Van Dyke, Booth Tarkington, Otto H. Kahn and Bruce Barton. Miss Abbott has just received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the University of Nebraska too, as has Wilford I. King; while Dr. George E. Vincent has been similarly honored by the University of Minnesota and Howard W. Odum by Emory University.

ANNA V. RICE, general secretary of the National Board of the Y.W.C.A., has added doctor of sacred theology to her already notable collection of degrees. This was an honorary bestowed by her alma mater, Syracuse University. Hartford Theological Seminary, Cambridge University and the University of Edinburgh also figure in her academic background.

Honors across the sea come to Mary McDowell, since 1893 head of University Settlement in Chicago, in the form of the order of the Grand Duke Gediminas of Lithuania, presented by the Lithuanian consul on behalf of his republic. At its annual dinner several weeks ago the National Institute of Social Sciences gave gold medals for distinguished social service to Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Frank B. Kellogg, Dr. Richard C. Cabot, and Grace Abbott, who seems to be having Christmas this June. Medals have also been given by The Parents' Magazine to Angelo Patri for distinguished service in parental education; by the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York for d. s. in the prison field (this last a rather anomalous description!); and by Better Times to New York's Emergency Employment Committee, Multiple Dwellings Law Committee, and the Welfare Council's Coordinating Committee on Unemployment. In honoring the services of these three committees Better Times gave special recognition to the leadership of William H. Matthews in the first and Harold Riegelman in the second.

CHARLES C. BURLINGHAM, long loved by liberals in every field, including his own profession of the law, has been elected president of the New York Welfare Council to succeed the late Robert W. deForest. As president of the New York Bar Association Mr. Burlingham was a leader in reforming bankruptcy law and procedure. He is chairman of the Kips Bay Boys Club, chairman of the Social Service Commission of the Diocese of New York, and a member of the boards of the A.I.C.P., the Henry Street Settlement and the Legal Aid Society.

WALTER S. GIFFORD, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and formerly chairman of the executive committee of the Charity Organization Society of New York has been chosen to fill the important position of president of the Society left vacant by Mr. deForest's death.

THE HAVEN of New York social workers in Hartsdale, the Caroline Country Club, has chosen Stanley P. Davies of the State Charities Aid Association as its president to take the lively place of Clare M. Tousley. Mary Swain Routzahn was re-elected vice-president; Helen Crosby, secretary; and Theodore F. Adams, treasurer. C.M.T. takes her woman's prerogatives for a last word by suggesting that at moderate rates members or guests of the Club may escape the sweltering city for a week-end, a week or what you will. Information from Helen Schait, manager of the Club, Scarsdale 2872.

SOCIAL WORKERS who rose in protest against Elmer Rice's acid portrayal of a social worker in his Pulitzer prize play, Street Scene, have apparently won their fight to have the character modified in the movie version but they have had to take a good bawling out from Mr. Rice who feels that their efforts constitute an attack on free speech and a free theater. In an article, Organized Charity Turns Censor in The Nation of June 10, Mr. Rice tells his story of the activities of the "self-appointed censors" and of how "for nearly two and a half years they have been unceasing in their efforts to make me glorify the American charity worker." He quotes correspondence with William Hodson, Frances Taussig, Elizabeth Dutcher and others, recounts how the Twin-City Chapter of the American Association of Social Workers forced, without his knowledge, a modification of the role during the Minneapolis presentation of the play, and finally tells how the social workers "got" him through pressure on the Association of

ADMINISTRATOR'S GUIDE

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Motion Picture Producers and so compelled a change in the characterization in the screen version. "No motion picture company can withstand organized boycott and organized blackmail," concludes Mr. Rice. "The investment is too large to be jeopardized for anything so insubstantial as the principle of freedom of expression. It begins to look as though America is going to be safe for organized charity after all."

ARTHUR DUNHAM, Survey contributor, secretary of the Child Welfare Division of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, is teaching at the summer session of the Graduate School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago. His courses include child welfare, public welfare and statewide problems in social work.

AFTER A YEAR or so of cutting and fitting The Public Health Nurse, official publication of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, steps out in July in a brand new uniform. Cover, format and even name have been changed. Public Health Nursing has been prayerfully chosen as a name in order "to emphasize the function rather than the individual wielding the function."

KATHERINE BEMENT DAVIS, that stalwart war-horse of the social hygiene movement who retired three years ago, came back for a whiff of gunpowder as a featured speaker at the recent California Conference of Social Work. Dr. Davis is now living in Asilomar, Cal.

THE NEW YORK CHAPTER of the American Association of Social Workers through a committee on training, has looked over the curricula of some twenty-four educational institutions in New York City to see what they mean when they offer courses in social work. It finds that none profess to be giving vocational training but aim instead to feed students into the professional training schools. Nevertheless a small number of the students are going directly into social-work positions, chiefly through their field-work contacts. The committee also finds that few of the courses offered by these general institutions can be counted as vocational training in the membership requirements of the American Association.

EVERY SOCIAL SURVEYOR who has set up his transit in Harlem has found a deep, wide hole where facilities for convalescent care for Negroes ought to be. In the middle of the hardest year Harlem has ever known the Urban League has found means to begin bridging that gap. It has acquired a twenty-one acre estate at Stony Point on the Hudson River and is proceeding at once to remodel old buildings and erect the new ones necessary to its use as a convalescent home and recreation center for Negroes.

BECAUSE DAVID SUMMERS whose bequest built the Jewish Shelter Home in St. Louis put a clause in his will removing the dead hand, the directors of the Home have been able to close the institution, to merge with the Welfare Bureau for Jewish Children and to direct their recources to the care of children in foster homes on a modern case-work basis. St. Louis has had another merger too. The Children's Department and the Family Department of the Community Council have joined forces and agreed on a single unified program.

"ADD ONE YANKEE," says the Commonwealth Fund, meaning specifically Dr. Clarence L. Scammon, formerly deputy commissioner of public health and director of the Division of Communicable Disease in the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, who has become director of the Fund's Division of Public Health following the resignation of Dr. William J. French. The Fund has recently sprouted a whole new division, just christened Division of Health Studies, and lured to it Dr. W. Frank Walker, formerly of the American Public Health Association, and Mary Augusta Clark.

DR. CHARLES C. BURLINGAME of New York has been appointed physician-in-charge of the Hartford Retreat, one of the oldest privately endowed hospitals for mental diseases in the country. Dr. Burlingame, as executive officer of the Joint Administrative Board, was in charge of the organization and construction of the Columbia University-Presbyterian Hospital Medical Center in New York.

AFTER NEARLY twenty years of service with the National Child Labor Committee Wiley H. Swift has retired to return to his old home in North Carolina.

HARRY BRUCE WILSON has resigned as national director of the American Junior Red Cross.

Elections at Minneapolis

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

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2nd Vice-Pres.—REV. JOHN O'GRADY, Washington.
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Next meeting: Philadelphia, May, 1932. The meeting for 1933 will be held in Detroit.

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